

Senate Approves Maintaining Payments Through 1973

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—The Senate today approved a bill to continue the \$1.5 billion in U.S. payments to the United Nations until the end of 1973.

The bill, which passed by a 93-0 vote, was introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, N.J., and was sponsored by Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, La.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

U.S. to Run the Union, Ending Vote

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—The Senate today approved a bill to allow the U.S. to run the Union, ending a long-standing debate over the issue.

The bill, which passed by a 93-0 vote, would allow the U.S. to run the Union until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.

The bill was part of a larger package of legislation dealing with the U.N. budget and the U.S. contribution to it.

The U.N. budget for 1972-73 was \$1.5 billion, and the U.S. contribution was \$1.1 billion.

The bill would allow the U.S. to continue its contribution to the U.N. until the end of 1973, at which time the U.N. would have to raise its own funds.

The bill was passed without a vote, as all members of the Senate were present and in agreement.



A REDRESSABLE SITUATION—Three Tennessee tax department agents dressing on Memphis street after being forced to disrobe by businessman who owed taxes.

Tenn. Taxpayer Takes Agents to Cleaners

MEMPHIS, June 16 (AP).—Three state agents were sent to Memphis to collect back taxes. They returned shortly after noon after they learned that the check Mr. Hudson gave them would not clear the bank.

At this point, Mr. Hudson pulled a gun on the four agents and ordered three of them to remove their clothes and walk into the street, according to Vince Tumminello, one of the agents released.

"He said he would kill him [Mr. Hudson] if we did not stop to the bank," Mr. Tumminello said.

He identified the other two agents released with him as Lee Mullins and John Mabie. Mr. Tumminello and Mr. Mabie are white and Mr. Mullins is black.

After forcing the three into the street, Mr. Hudson forced Mr. Duncan, who is chief of field operations for the Tennessee Revenue Department, and put him in the back of the store, police said. Mr. Hudson communicated with police through the mail slot in the door until a car arrived to take him to his meeting with the governor.

Mr. Hudson, co-owner of a dry cleaning firm, was taken into custody without charge. He was held overnight in the Memphis jail pending a police meeting with the district attorney.

Today, police charged Mr. Hudson with kidnapping, assault and carrying a pistol.

Don Duncan, a state tax agent, was held hostage at gunpoint until Gov. Dunn could come to Memphis from Nashville, the state capital.

The incident began when the four agents went to Mr. Hudson's cleaning firm yesterday morning to collect back taxes.



Lasanderson Hudson being booked at Memphis jail.

By Calif. High Court

Sirhan's Conviction Upheld, Sentence Is Changed to Life

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—The California Supreme Court today upheld the first-degree murder conviction of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 28, in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, but modified his sentence to life imprisonment.

The modification of sentence complied with the court's ruling earlier this year which abolished capital punishment in California.

Attorneys for Sirhan, an Arab immigrant, asked for a new trial on grounds that an illegal search led to his conviction and sentencing. Sirhan originally was sentenced to death in the gas chamber.

Sen. Kennedy was shot June 5, 1968, just after winning the state's Democratic presidential primary. Five other persons were wounded before Sirhan was subdued.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

The court issued a 75-page opinion rejecting all appeals which have been filed by Sirhan's attorneys since his conviction and imprisonment in 1969.

Sirhan's attorneys, who filed a 700-page appeal plus supplements, claimed that authorities improperly searched Sirhan's bedroom and personal belongings. They said Sirhan's brother didn't have the legal power to grant permission for the search, undertaken while Sirhan was in custody.

Among the belongings seized was a diary, introduced as key evidence at Sirhan's trial, in which he had written of Sen. Kennedy and repeatedly inscribed the words, "RFK must die."

Other grounds were given in the appeal requests for a new trial. Among them were contentions that Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Herbert Walker erred in rejecting Sirhan's two unsuccessful attempts to plead guilty. Sirhan also alleged illegal selection of both grand and trial juries and exclusion of jurors who opposed capital punishment.

McGovern Calls Plan to Cut Arms Budget Drastic, Vital

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Sen. George McGovern acknowledged today that his proposal to cut military spending by \$22 billion was drastic but said that the plan would maintain a strong defense and allow the United States to assign a higher priority to domestic problems.

"The truth is that we will have no more national priorities unless we make some dramatic changes in today's military spending trends," Sen. McGovern said at a congressional hearing, "and unless we do that the goal of full employment will remain an empty political pipe dream."

Sen. McGovern, D., S.D., testified before the House-Senate Economic Committee on his controversial proposal, which has been criticized by administration military authorities as well as by rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He testified: "My proposal does not require major revisions in American commitments, or a major scaling down in real American security interests. Instead it changes the manner in which those interests are served and moves on more practical assessments of when and where U.S. forces might be involved in combat."

"There's no white flag involved," he said. His proposed \$24-billion military budget for fiscal 1975 would retain the capacity to destroy every significant target in the Soviet Union and China 10 times over, the senator asserted.

"The plain truth is that the major dangers to American society are not threats from abroad but the deterioration of our society from within," he continued.

Sen. McGovern said that "the most serious national security questions" involve such issues as health, quality of schools, crime on the street, the environment and the vitality of the economy.

"The issue is clearly defined between those needs and more arms, and we can't postpone it any longer," he commented. "I contend as well we must break our dependence on arms spending in order to achieve full employment. . . . I propose to make a direct and immediate shift of arms dollars to urgent civilian needs."

The senator also defended his proposed reforms of taxes and welfare.

He denied assertions that his plan for a \$1,000 grant to every

Former Top Aide In FBI Retires

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—John P. Mohr, a top aide to the late J. Edgar Hoover, retired today from his job as assistant to the director of the FBI.

Asking that his retirement be effective by the end of the month, Mr. Mohr, 62, cited personal reasons for stepping down after almost 33 years with the agency.

Since Mr. Hoover's death about two months ago, most of the men who advised him during most of the years he was director have resigned or retired.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Adm. Joseph C. Cronin

OCEANSIDE, Calif., June 16 (AP).—Rear Adm. Joseph C. Cronin, 72, who directed the shelling of Japan by U.S. battleships in World War II, died Tuesday. He retired in 1951.

J. Rockefeller Prentice

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 16 (AP).—John Rockefeller Prentice, 69, founder in 1940 of the American Breeders Service, a pioneer firm in the artificial breeding of cattle, died Tuesday. He was a grandson of John D. Rockefeller.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Funds Asked For Victims Of S.D. Flood

Governor Issues Plea To Restore Homes

RAPID CITY, S.D., June 16 (UPI).—Gov. Richard F. Kneip of South Dakota and Mayor Donald V. Barnett of Rapid City appealed yesterday for cash donations to aid the victims of last Friday's flash flood that wiped out major sections of this city.

In a joint news conference, the two officials said that offers had come from across the nation but that the major problem was not food and clothing but financial help for the estimated 2,000 families whose houses or mobile homes are badly damaged or destroyed.

"This is a nationwide appeal for funds which are going to go to the lowest level of suffering," the mayor said.

Federal funds are already available to meet the cost of repairing public facilities and a Rapid City disaster area foundation has been set up to take care of private losses.

\$101,000 in Fund

Thus far, \$101,000 is in the fund, the mayor said.

Gov. Kneip said that he had sent telegrams to governors of the other 49 states asking for donations.

Both of these efforts are in addition to a fund drive by the American Red Cross.

Yesterday, it was reported that the death toll now stands at 207. The list of persons still missing has been reduced to 750. Only 16 bodies have not been identified.

Full water service was restored to Rapid City yesterday.

Eban Safe, Gold Isn't

COPENHAGEN, June 16 (AP).—A shipment of 21 gold bars from London was stolen in the Copenhagen airport while police swarmed the area to protect Israel's foreign minister, Abba Eban. Police reported today that thieves hauled a hamper housing the airport's special safety store room and removed the haul, worth about \$40,000, early yesterday.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Gen. Maryakhin

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Gen. Sergei S. Maryakhin, 60, chief of the Soviet Army's logistics forces since 1968, died yesterday after a "grave and prolonged illness," Tass reported today.

Gen. Maryakhin was a specialist in tank warfare and had served as commander of the Byelorussian military district from 1964 until his appointment as chief of logistics. He was also a deputy defense minister.

Selassie in London

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today on a week's private visit and will spend the weekend as the guest of Queen Elizabeth at Windsor Castle.

Mexican President Attacks Major Powers in U.S. Speech

By Terry Shaw

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—President Luis Echeverria today began a state visit to Washington yesterday with some criticism of the major powers.

Mr. Echeverria's first speech to Congress was heard by a relatively small number of legislators. He was interrupted by applause three times.

"We understand," Mr. Echeverria said, "that the solution of the great contemporary problems—peace, security and development—is not to be found in the formation of closed international clubs but in the participation of all peoples in the decisions that affect them."

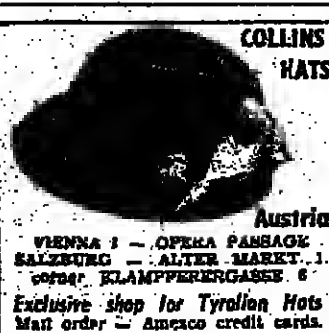
"Our people are aware that their poverty produces wealth for others. The resentment that has accumulated against political colonialism have now changed to resentment of economic colonialism."

Mr. Echeverria cited several topics that are expected to come up in his talks with Mr. Nixon and other U.S. officials. He called the contamination of the Colorado River, which flows into Mexico, by U.S. farmers "an unacceptable form of discrimination" and asked for a general scheme of tariff preferences for all underdeveloped countries.

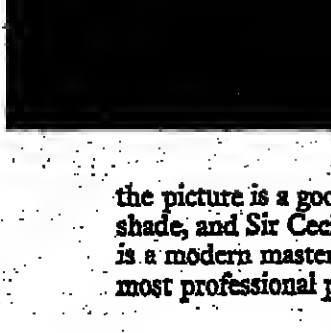
Nixon welcomed the Mexican president to Washington with military honors yesterday.

Private Meeting

The two presidents then met privately for an hour and a half. Secretary of State William Rogers and Mexican Foreign



FREDDY



FREDDY

If the world is unfamiliar to you, the picture is a good definition. It means light-and-shade, and Sir Cecil Beaton (who took the picture) is a modern master of the technique. He knows what most professional photographers know: it takes a

Chiaroscuro.



great camera to get a great picture. A great camera like Asahi Pentax. And so many dedicated amateurs have learned the same lesson, they have made Asahi Pentax the best-selling fine camera in the whole world.



Asahi Pentax, Spotmatic and Takumar are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

Russians a Bit on the Wagon; Vodka Production, Sales Cut

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 18 (WP).—The Soviet Union, one of the heaviest drinking nations in the world, announced plans today to curtail the production and sale of vodka.

This official action, announced on the front pages of all the newspapers in an order from the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., is the toughest move in a recent campaign against drunkenness, a problem in Russia for centuries. This is one of many such campaigns over the years, and it was easy to find a cynical Russian today who would predict that it won't be the last one.

To an outsider, vodka seems to be both the opiate of the masses and a vital element in the generous hospitality that is typical of Russians. No Russian seems to buy a bottle of vodka just to drink half of it; once a Russian vodka bottle is opened, it can't be recapped.

The Western idea of a liquor cabinet has no Russian equivalent. "You can't keep it in the house—someone will drop in and refuse to leave until it's all finished," one Muscovite explained.

Stumbling public drunkenness is a common sight here. In warm weather, Moscow's parks and woods are a frequent haunt for the heavy-drinking set. Russian holiday resorts, known as houses of rest, feature a little blue clock called "the blue Danube" which, by reputation at least, sells vast quantities of vodka to holidaying citizens.

Today's order, which did not give details of production, prohibits future sales of vodka at holiday hotels and other "places

Argentine Freed After Abduction

BUENOS AIRES, June 18 (Reuters).—Kidnappers claiming to be left-wing guerrillas today freed a Fiat foreman they seized yesterday.

Enrique Boggero, 35, was apparently unharmed. He was given a communiqué from his captors which he took to a local newspaper. The communiqué warned that exploiters must understand "once and for all that in our country a struggle without quarter has begun against capitalist exploitation."

French Adopt Reform Bill On Radio-TV

ORTF to Become Independent Agency

PARIS, June 18 (UPI).—The French legislature today approved a government-backed bill freeing the controversially-run state television network, the ORTF, from complete state control.

The new law, which passed by a comfortable 363-to-100 vote, with the Communists and Socialist opposition voting solidly against, will have the effect of granting the two state-owned television channels and their administrations the status of an independent agency, headed by a director named for a three-year term.

The law was backed by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and the Gaullist majority to quiet growing criticism of the ORTF throughout a six-month-long scandal involving TV personnel. The National Assembly also voted for an amendment to the bill limiting television advertising revenue to 25 percent of the ORTF's annual budget.

The new statute, however, allows the government to retain some say over ORTF activities, since it will be responsible for naming the new director. The ORTF's status will now be comparable to that of other such agencies as the Renault automobile company and the state tobacco authority.

The government step came after the publication earlier this spring of Senate and National Assembly reports that accused certain producers, administrators, and even performers and cameramen of receiving payments for illicit advertising during televised programs.

The report led to the resignation of some ORTF personnel. Others were fined or demoted. ORTF employees have voiced their opposition to the new law by calling strikes and demonstrations this week.

Physicist Sues Colleagues Over Ideas for Nobel Prize

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 16.—A San Diego nuclear physicist has filed a law suit against two world-famous University of California scientists charging that he originated the idea that enabled them to win the Nobel Prize for physics in 1959.

The action was filed Wednesday against the Berkeley professors, Owen Chamberlain and Emilio Segre, who shared the prize for their discovery of anti-protons in 1955.

Oreste Piccioni, 56, a professor of physics at the University of California at San Diego, also a widely known research scientist, says he was "maneuvered out of the project" after he had revealed to Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Segre how they might isolate the anti-proton, the discovery of which confirmed the existence of anti-matter in the universe.

He said in the suit that he was given no credit for his role in the important discovery and that he should have shared in the prize.

Prof. Chamberlain, 52, and Prof. Segre, 67, refused to comment.

At a press conference yesterday in Beverly Hills, Prof. Piccioni said:

"I am calling upon my colleagues to answer a charge of unfairness in claiming credit for the conception and the plans, which made possible the early discovery of anti-matter in 1955."

"In fact, I was responsible for originating that research and for furnishing the basic experimental ideas, which were used in its execution."

Injunction Sought

Anti-protons, considered to be of major scientific importance, are negative versions of the regular proton, which is the core of the hydrogen atom, and provide evidence that everything in nature has a counterpart. The suit asks for \$125,000 in damages and an injunction forbidding Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Segre from making further publications on their work without crediting Prof. Piccioni. The plaintiff's lawyers contend



Dr. Oreste Piccioni

Iraqi Report Satisfaction With Paris Oil Talks

PARIS, June 18 (UPI).—Iraqi sources indicated their satisfaction today following talks with French leaders on future oil cooperation and said that Saddam Hussein, vice-president of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, had asked to meet again tomorrow with President Georges Pompidou.

Following the round of meetings today, the sources said that a general outline for Franco-Iraqi cooperation in the oil field was being drawn up. Iraqi oil sources called talks with their French counterparts "very positive."

The Iraqis have offered France and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles the opportunity to continue operating despite the nationalization two weeks ago of the Iraq Petroleum Company, in which France, the United States, Britain and Holland have major interests. The Iraqis call this a reward for France's pro-Arab policy since 1967.

The sources said Mr. Hussein will meet again tomorrow morning with Mr. Pompidou before a plenary session of the two delegations is held in the afternoon with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Cyprus Installs 9-Man Cabinet

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 16 (UPI).—A government spokesman said that President Makarios today swore in a new nine-member cabinet in response to five-month-old Greek government demands that he should rid his administration of "anti-Greek elements."

The new cabinet consists of six newcomers and three incumbents, the spokesman said.

Relations between Athens and Nicosia have been cool since February, when Greece made its demands. But government sources said today that the reshuffle is expected to help improve the current state of affairs.

Once-Bombed Italian Po Stalk Abandoned Car and

From Wire Dispatches

MANTUA, Italy, June 18.—After four days of stalling, the highway patrol commander and four volunteers approached an abandoned car on the superhighway today and smashed a window with a stone.

Nothing happened. They gingerly opened the door. Disconcerted, the ignition was tried. The trunk and hood opened.

There was no explosion. The car was not booby-trapped. The policemen's deep breath of relief ended the four-day saga of the car no one wanted to touch.

It began at dawn Monday when a road patrol discovered the stolen car abandoned on a superhighway emergency lane just outside Mantua.

It would have been a routine case if police had not recalled an incident near Gorizia, May 31. Three policemen were killed by an explosion there while inspecting a car apparently booby-trapped by leftist or rightist terrorists.

The example of Mantua gave courage to police in Verona where Claude Durand, owner of a stolen car found today on the town's football field, had also refused to touch it because of Italy's prevailing bomb scare.

Police took a chance and opened it.

There was no bomb. Investigators found the Mantua car was stolen Sunday from Gabriele Cucullo, who lives in Vercelli, 370 miles away. They sent him a message asking permission to blast the car doors open with small explosive charges which would set off any bomb there might be inside.

Mr. Cucullo telegraphed, he would sue for damages if police did it. He shrugged off a suggestion that he come to pick up the car and open the doors himself.

The commander of the highway patrol broke the deadlock today. He convened his men, called for four volunteers and went with them to open and inspect. When they found the car, they had the car's police headquarters and Mr. Cucullo that he could up.

Mr. Cucullo will have quite a bit of money, etc. from the cost of repairs. During four days of luck-passing, he approached the car 100 times to slip a 1,000-lira parking ticket under the windshield wiper.

In southern Italy, the public prosecutor, Calabrian city of Ceglie, Cento, narrowly being blown up in his car.

The magistrate drove 10 kilometers before stopping garage because there was something wrong with car.

Inside the hood, he found sticks of dynamite which failed to explode when he touched the car because it was loose. An alternative linked to the car's club but Mr. Cento does not.

Police Find Arms

MILAN, Italy, June 18.—Police today found a large arms cache, which, they may be connect recent political murders in Milan area.

Police said they had two machine guns, four two rifles, 100 sticks of dynamite and detonators, hand grenades.

The discovery was made section with police into the Red Brigades, extreme leftist group.

Among officials who police in examining the cache was Ciro de Vincenzi, magistrate investigating the slaying of a publisher, Giacomo Pizzardi, who was found last March, an electric pylon near Milan, had been prepped sabotage.

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

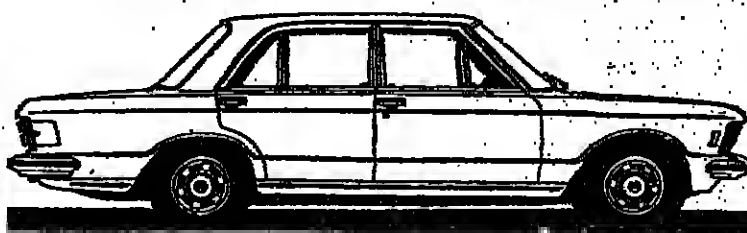
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

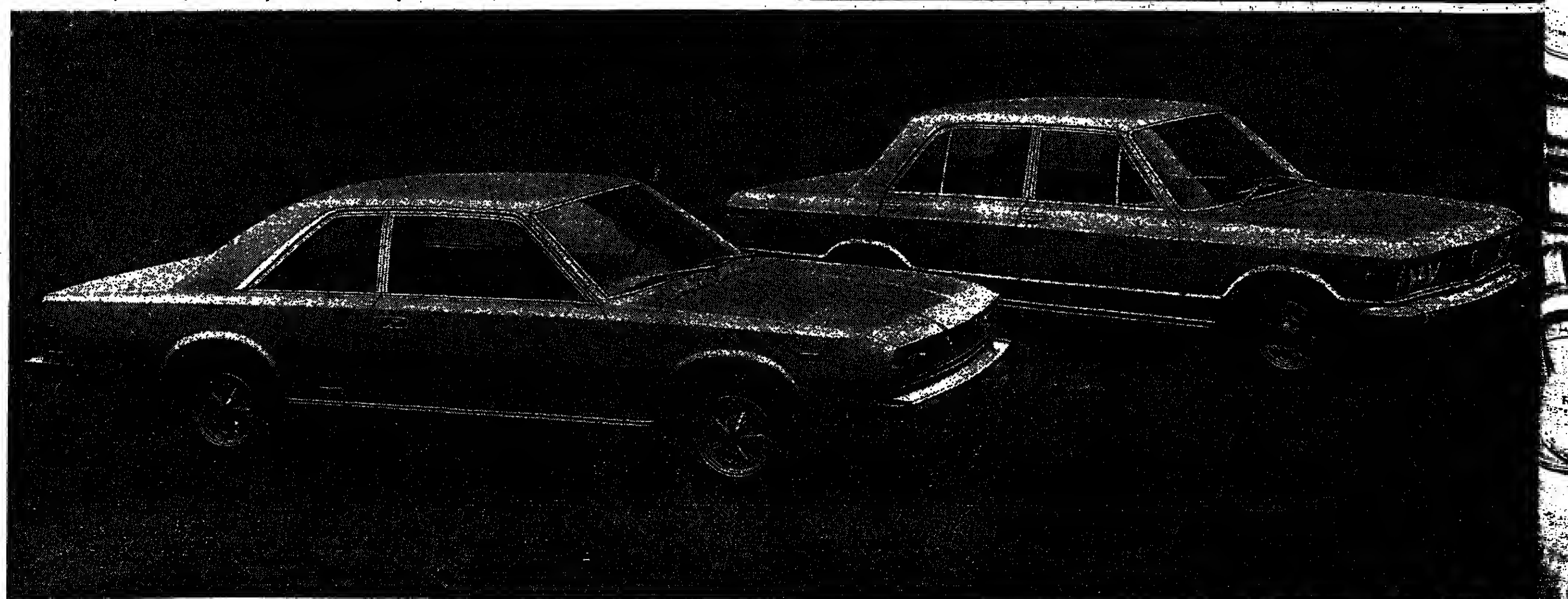
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 h.p., automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical



New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



Truckloads From Turkey

Munich Said to Top Marseilles As Transfer Point for Drugs

By David Rinder

MUNICH, June 16 (UPI)—This bustling city of 1.4 million has become Europe's main gateway for hard drugs emanating from Turkey and the Middle East, according to narcotics experts, taking the lead as a transfer point from Marseilles in the last year.

One indication of Munich's role as a narcotics capital, as seen by Johann Kretz, head of the narcotics section of the Bavarian Criminal Police, is the amount of hard drugs seized by his men in 1971: more than 150 pounds of morphine base, or enough to make about 450 pounds of heroin.

A more alarming indication, he said, was the recent discovery that an international ring was attempting to sell pure heroin here.

"There is no question about it," he added. "There are enough hard-drug users in Munich now to make a market for heroin, even though small compared to the United States."

A deal involving some 65 pounds of high-quality heroin was blocked by the combined efforts of the United States Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Bavarian police and the Paris police. Acting on a tip received from the Americans, Mr. Kretz's men began trailing three men suspected of arranging the sale of heroin worth close to \$3 million and its transfer from Paris to Munich.

Algerian Seized

With the deal partly completed, the Munich agents informed the French authorities, who seized two suspects and 20 pounds of heroin in Paris. A few hours later, on Easter Sunday, Bavarian police arrested the alleged ringleader, a 35-year-old Algerian named Osman Terman, who appears to be cooperating with his police interrogators.

Mr. Kretz paid special tribute to the work of American agents in breaking the case. "We are very happy about having them here," he said.

Last year the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs stationed two special agents in Munich, attached to the consulate general. Other agents work out of Frankfurt.

Mr. Kretz's staff was increased from eight to 20 last year to cope with the growing traffic here.

While cooperation between Mr. Kretz's men and the Americans is extremely close, their missions and techniques differ. The Americans, Mr. Kretz explained, are "bound by no executive orders and are free to work under cover and to move around where we are."

An American agent who asked that his name not be used said the main object of his work was to intercept shipments before they could reach United States markets. The Bavarian operation,

The West German government has stiffened the laws on narcotics abuse. The penalty for the sale of hard drugs was recently raised to 10 years from three, and the cabinet has decided to authorize wiretapping and searches of the residences of suspects at night.

Italian Court Jails 16 Sicilian Mafiosi

SALERNO, Italy, June 16 (AP)—A court today handed down a total of seven life terms at the trial of 16 members of a Sicilian Mafia clan.

Mariano Licari, the reputed gang leader, received two life sentences plus nine years and four months of imprisonment on counts of multiple murder, attempted murder, concealing bodies, blackmail, theft and forgery. His son-in-law and deputy chief, Elio Bua, got a life term and sentences of six years and eight months.

The gang was charged with a total of 22 murders.



IN CUSTODY—Takao Himori, 24 (center), wanted by Japanese police in connection with Tel Aviv's Lydda airport massacre, surrounded by Tokyo police after he arrived from Kyoto Friday. Mr. Himori had illegally traveled to Beirut last year with one of the three Japanese terrorists who staged the bloody shootout on May 30.

He Faces Death on Four Counts

Military Court to Try Lydda Terrorist

TEL AVIV, June 16 (UPI)—Kozo Okamoto, the surviving Japanese Lydda Airport attacker, has been indicted and will stand trial before a military court on four charges, each carrying a maximum death penalty, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the military prosecutor-general submitted the indictment against Okamoto to the military tribunal's division for action earlier in the day. Legal sources said that Okamoto had received a copy of the written indictment in Japanese.

The spokesman did not say when or where the trial will take place. He said the time and place of the trial will be determined by the president of the three-man tribunal, comprised of ranking military officers appointed by the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar.

Legal sources said that the trial will take place next week. Military courts are empowered to invoke the death penalty although there is no provision in Israeli law for capital punishment in the civilian courts. Israeli law made one exception—the 1961 hanging of Nazi Adolf Eichmann—when it invoked a special statute referring to crimes against the Jewish people.

The spokesman said that Okamoto will be tried on four charges under the 1945 security regulations.

The charges are:

● Belonging to the three-man Japanese terrorist squad that killed 24 and wounded 61 persons at Lydda International Airport May 30;

● Firing automatic weapons—Czech assault rifles—and throwing hand-grenades in perpetrating the attack (two separate charges);

● Extending services to an illegal organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The emergency regulations, enacted by Britain during its mandate of Palestine to combat Jewish terrorists, prohibits the discharge of firearms or explosives at any person or in places where others may be.

Eichmann Security

It also defines as a terrorist any person who is a member of a group whose members have violated the emergency regulations.

The Jerusalem Post said that security during the trial will be similar to that of the 1961 trial

of Eichmann. It said the same bullet-proof screen that protected Eichmann may be used in the Okamoto trial.

Police sources said that Okamoto, 24, of Osaka, is kept in the same jail cell as Eichmann, who was hanged after being convicted on charges of complicity in the mass murder of Jews during World War II.

The Tel Aviv bar association has appointed Yakov Hagler to defend Okamoto even though the Japanese has refused to accept legal counsel.

Mr. Hagler said that he will be seeing Okamoto later in the day and then will decide whether he would accept the case.

Mr. Hagler was the court-appointed lawyer for Lt. Col. Israel Beer, a military historian sentenced to 15 years in prison in 1961 after being convicted of espionage for an unnamed European power. Beer died in his seventh year in prison.

Fifth Man Caught

TOKYO, June 16 (AP)—Japanese police today arrested Takao Himori, 24, a student activist, wanted in connection with the Lydda Airport massacre. Mr. Himori, named as the fifth terrorist in the Tel Aviv incident, was wanted for falsifying his background when he applied for a passport to visit Beirut last

Police, Leftists In 2-Hour Clash At Milan Campus

MILAN, June 16 (AP)—Police clashed with hundreds of leftist extremists on the Milan University campus today in the worst riot in Italy since national elections 40 days ago.

Police broke into the university to clear the main building of hundreds of leftists holding a group assembly. The students had occupied the building for the last month and refused orders to clear out.

The youths threw firebombs, stones and iron bars at the police. The officers countered with tear-gas volleys and then entered the building.

Police and extremists fought for more than two hours in bloody, hand-to-hand clashes. Dozens of persons from both sides were injured, some seriously. Then the extremists surrendered.

Bonn, Prague Will Resume Talks on Ties

Following Bundestag Support of Ostpolitik

PRAGUE, June 16 (UPI)—Czechoslovakia announced today that it would resume talks on normalizing relations with West Germany June 20 in Prague.

East European diplomats said that Czechoslovakia had been picked as the next Warsaw Pact nation to mend its fences with West Germany.

Normalization of relations between the two neighboring states could open the way for other East European countries, notably Hungary and Bulgaria, to recognize Bonn, the diplomats said.

The Czechoslovak news agency CTK, quoting an official announcement, said that the Prague talks would last two days.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jiri Godek would head the Czechoslovak delegation and that Frank, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would lead the German delegation, CTK said.

1968 Invasion

Talks between the two countries—broken off following the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia—were first resumed in 1971.

They were adjourned last Nov. 18, to await the outcome of the West German Bundestag battle over Chancellor Willy Brandt's Eastern policies, his Ostpolitik.

Following final passage last month of Mr. Brandt's non-aggression treaties with Russia and Poland, Gustav Husak, Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist party, said that his country, too, was now ready to "restore mutual normal good-neighborly relations" with West Germany.

Mr. Brandt has said that a treaty with Czechoslovakia, patterned on his pacts with Poland and the Soviet Union, is the next step in his opening to the East and should be completed this year.

Hong Kong Storm Kills 5

HONG KONG, June 16 (AP)—Thunderstorms hit Hong Kong with 6.5 inches of rain last night and today, killing at least five people. More than 20 people were reported missing, feared trapped in earthslides and rock falls that destroyed or damaged huts in squatter areas.

EEC Unions Fear Firings As New Eurocrats Get Jobs

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 16 (UPI)—Trade unions representing staff at the European Economic Community headquarters have protested that many members are threatened with dismissal to make room for civil servants from Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway who will join the Common Market next year. A personnel survey has shown that few EEC officials are reaching retirement age or are ready to resign.

The commission had hoped to get a large number of voluntary departures from the present staff, but there are not many prepared to leave their jobs without a struggle.

A senior EEC official said today there is going to be a "blood-letting." He added that the dismissals would mainly affect the most senior jobs in the European Commission where national representation is regarded as a prestige matter.

The job loss fear has caused an uncomfortable outbreak of nationalism in the Common Market institutions. The staff associations have told the commission responsible for personnel, Albert Coppé, that it is "unacceptable" to the present staff that new member countries should expect to have the same staffing rights as the six founder members.

"Jury" Is Sought

They have suggested a "jury" to decide on future appointments and that applicants from founder countries should get priority over those from the four acceding states.

There is a special difficulty in the intermediate grades where a larger number of officials from the Benelux countries are employed than other nationalities.

A more serious issue is that many representatives from the projected new Common Market member states will be selected on national grounds rather than being subject to the normal open competition in the EEC which gives jobs to the best candidates, regardless of nationality.

Dismissing several hundred employees to make room for the acceding states' civil servants would be "grossly unfair," the unions say, since the existing staff "were appointed on the basis over which they had no control and which was badly conceived."

Any reduction of staff inspired by motives of balancing all 10 nationalities should be ruled out, the unions are insisting, because this would give bureaucrats from

the new countries a privileged position.

In this respect the unions' protest is unlikely to win much response. It is vital for domestic political reasons that, once they have entered the Common Market, all four countries should be seen to be represented by a number of their own nationals equivalent to the proportions enjoyed by existing EEC states.

The distribution of nationalities among EEC staff is even-ually expected to be 18 percent each for the Germans, French, British and Italians, 18 percent for the Benelux countries and 10 percent in all for the Irish, Danish and Norwegian nationals.

It is expected it will take a year before the full complement of nationalities from acceding countries is reached. This will give the European Commission, which is clearly upset by the unions' protest, more time to reach a solution without seriously damaging staff morale.

It is preparing a regulation that will give dismissed Eurocrats terms as generous as possible. When a number of EEC civil servants were made redundant in 1968, some of them were given up to 60 percent of their salaries as compensation. The commission will certainly try to meet this level again, providing it has the approval of the EEC Council of Ministers. Etc.

so Eurocrats recognize there will be no painless way out of this problem.

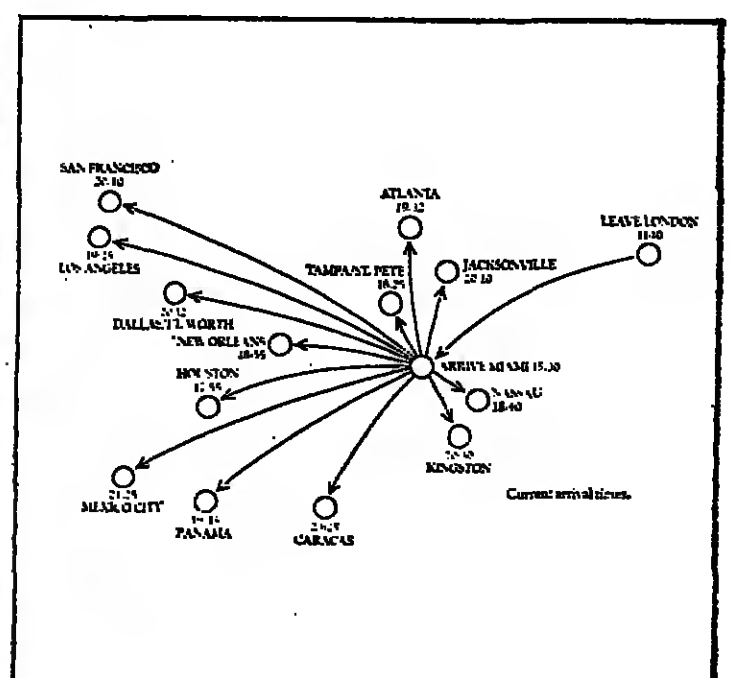
Athens Delays Youths' Trial

ATHENS, June 16 (Reuters)—An Athens court-martial yesterday postponed indefinitely the trial of five youths—four of them students—who faced possible life imprisonment on charges of exploding bombs likely to result in loss of life.

They were all said in the indictment to belong to the Paris-based "20th of October Organization" which it said planted time bombs in various parts of Athens between October 20, 1969, and October 30 last year.

Four of the youths, including three students, were present in court yesterday while the fifth was to be tried in his absence. After a brief hearing, the court postponed the trial because the fifth defendant, Dimitrios Psychopoulos, 24, a student, had not been summoned legally.

I'm Linda.
Fly me back home to
the States, the easier way.



A lot of people think a trip from Europe to the States has to mean a trip through congested New York. But there's a better way. I'll fly you nonstop from London to Miami. On the only daily 747's.

Even if you have another reservation, you can change it (a lot of people are) at no charge. Just call your travel agent or National Airlines.

And in Miami, I've got great connections across the Sunshine States of America. Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California. Even the Caribbean. And Latin America. Make (or change) your reservation now. At your travel agent or any of these National Airlines offices:

London. 81 Piccadilly (01-629-8272)
Paris. 102 Champs Elysées (225-6475/256-2577)
Frankfurt. Wiesenhüttenstr. 26 (232101)
Rome. Via Bissolati 54 (478-030)

Fly Linda. Fly National Airlines.

National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, UATP and cash.

WHILE IN HOLLAND
MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS
A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1823
ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

BUCHERER
The largest watch retailer of Switzerland

If you're in:
Lucerne
Zurich
Basle
Lugano
Locarno
St. Moritz
Interlaken
Burgenstock
Geneva
New York
you should wear
our Rolex

ROLEX
A landmark in the history of Time measurement

THE ART MARKET

Paris Proves Itself in Japanese Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT)—In the long-standing competition between French and English auctioneers to nab the best art collections for sale in their respective countries, Paris has rather consistently lost to London in the Oriental arts.

For instance, when the heirs to the immensely varied collection of the late David David-Well, who was French, decided to sell, Paris got the silver but London got the Chinese objects d'art. The David-Well heirs might have been able to predict the outcome of an auction Tuesday at Hôtel Drouot.

The sale of Japanese objects—69 inros (medicine boxes) and 104 netsukes (miniature carvings)—proved that, in the hands of an imaginative auctioneer (Jean-Louis Picard) and an internationally recognized expert (Guy Portier), Paris can hold its own in the Oriental market.

True, Mr. Picard and Mr. Portier had built-in advantages. The objects, from the collection of the late "Monsieur de G." were exceptionally fine and should have, under any circumstances, elicited the interest of important collectors and dealers. Quite accidentally, the sale was scheduled the day before a similar one at Sotheby's in London. This timing made a trip to Europe well worthwhile for Japanese art connoisseurs all over the world.

A Welcome

Then, there was the problem of the Hôtel Drouot, a notoriously musty, unwelcoming warren of salesrooms. Nothing could be done about the premises, but something could be done about

the welcome. Mr. Portier invited foreign buyers—several had never been to Drouot before—to view the objects an hour before the French public was admitted. Mr. Portier and his bilingual (French-English) assistant, Martine Bachelier, an expert in the field herself, were at the door to introduce people and answer questions. This is an entirely new style at Drouot and will doubtless help to bring the buyers back.

The people at the auction were obviously pleased with the welcome and with the inros and netsukes. As most French collectors must have known, the "Monsieur de G." in question was the late Lionel de Pongibault. He was a rather formidable-looking man, though most courteous, who lived in a medieval castle, towering over a village bearing his family name. Despite the feudal trappings, he was sufficiently of his time to take a job with an insurance company. Just after World War I, Mr. de Pongibault went to Japan as director of his company's Japanese branch. During eight years there, he became passionately interested in inros and, on his return to France, began attending sales of Japanese art.

In his diary, the collector recorded not only every inro he bought, but every one that he liked and missed. For Mr. de Pongibault was something of a penny-pincher who would never go over the limit he set himself. When someone else kept track of the details, hoping the inro would turn up again at his price. Sometimes it did.

For example, in Tuesday's sale was a beautiful black lacquer inro with ducks under blossoming

reeds, the details picked out in silver, gold and polychrome. The box was signed by Koma Yasutada, a member of the famous inro-making family.

14 Years Later

Mr. de Pongibault had first spotted this inro at a sale, presided by Guy Portier's father, the late André Portier, on Feb. 26, 1958. He wanted it badly but refused to top the bid of 930 francs (about \$400 in today's currency) made by John Stenborough, an American living in Europe. In April, 1968, with war on the horizon, Mr. Stenborough left Europe, first selling his collection, including the inro. At the auction, with André Portier again the expert, the successful bidder was Mr. Pongibault, who offered 650 francs, about a third of the price (in real terms) that Stenborough had paid 14 years before. "I told you I would get it," Mr. Pongibault said gleefully to André Portier. Tuesday, this same inro sold for 7,800 francs.

Doubtless the collector would have been delighted. He would not, however, have been surprised, given today's market values. He may have pinched pennies, but when he bought, he bought only the finest.

The highest price in the sale—27,500 francs—was paid for a silver lacquer inro, decorated in the sumi-e style, imitating black ink painting. It was signed by Koma Kwansei, who died in 1835, the most talented member of the Koma family. This sort of inro is not generally favored by collectors because the finely ground black lacquer powder wears away when rubbed. However, the Pongibault inro was in pristine condition, an exceedingly rare occurrence. That accounts, in part, for the price, a record for this

The silver-lacquered inro in sumi-e style that sold for 27,500 francs in Paris.

type of inro. It was six times Mr. Portier's estimate.

The Koma Kwansei inro went to "Yoyo" Aoyama, the Japanese dealer who established himself in Paris half a century ago. He did not get his inro without a fight. Eskenazi Ltd. of London wanted it badly, perhaps for its Piccadilly gallery.

Throughout the sale international experts were in the bidding.

Most significant, in my view, was the presence of the director of the whimsically named London Gallery of Tokyo, the Japanese objects d'art company. This was reportedly the first time he had set foot in a French salesroom. He came away with many of the finest lots, selecting those that seemed, in my opinion, to come closest to the standards by which experts judge Japanese paintings (rather than inros).



Tragedy Based on Unlikely Theme

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 16 (IHT)—Pierre Jalland has selected a most difficult and unlikely subject as his scenario for "Une Infante Tendre" (at the S.F. Elysee, Jean Renoir). It concerns two handicapped children who have been confined to an institution and the friendship that temporarily consoles them despite their limited means of communication. They can neither speak nor walk properly and both are mentally retarded.

Out of such seemingly unpromising material, Jalland has distilled an authentic tragedy that contains more emotional dynamism than is to be found in a thousand tramped-up movie scripts. It evokes not mawkish pity but a piercing compassion for not only its two protagonists but for all the excluded who must live in the troubled dark.

Not a word of dialogue is spoken throughout and the action never moves beyond the hospital walls. But an ingenious use of sound, one of the most successful since the talkies were invented, has been employed. One hears all that reaches the children's ears: their inarticulate cries, the patter of rain on the windowpane, the humming of the black nurse, the scolding of an airplane in the sky, the garden, the scratching of rakes in flower beds. There are performances that strike at the heart by Jose Guerau and Jean Christophe as the little boys and a unity of style from start to finish that discloses a master cineaste.

It is positively incredible that such a distinguished film as this was not entered in the recent

Cannes festival where it would have restored the reputation of the French cinema.

A note on its showing at the S.F. Elysee—the other afternoon is in order. "Une Infante Tendre" has been a disaster at a tank-town high school in 1912. The film broke down three times during its course and riving and hammering from outside were its constant obligato. No matter. A motion picture of this quality overcomes official neglect and incompetent projection.

"The Last Run"—which one hopes will be the last run—has been directed by Richard Fleischer, who made that memorable movie of the Loh and Leopold case, "Compulsion," and it has to do with a hard-up, get-away specialist who must export an escaped criminal from Spain to England. George C. Scott plays the role with little enthusiasm and thereby gains one's sympathy, suggesting that both those in the audience and those on the screen are bound in a mutual ordeal. One wonders why celluloid is wasted in this hopeless fashion. It is at the Triomphe in English.

Roman-Polanski's "Macbeth," an interesting if not successful experiment suggesting that the Macbeths were a mixed-up young couple, is worthy of inspection as is any attempt to film Shakespeare. It is at the Marbeuf in English.

"Il Caso Mattioli" (at the Vendôme and the Beldi) Mich in its original version is a straitened effort on the part of Francesco Rosi to picture the battle for oil concessions between a scheming Italian magnate and his Anglo-Saxon competitors. The counter-

ences over the oil verge on the unbearably boring, but, as though conscious of this, Rosi has taken on a cinematic touch. Gh. Maria Volonté overdoes as a wheeler-dealer.

"Les Feux de la Chaudière" (at the Richelieu-Garnier) is a Marignani-Patris is a saga of a misunderstood wife, of Anne Girardot as the hapless lady. Skip it and go to a Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Rush" or the Paramount Odéon and the Publics Champs Elysees. It is free of marrows as is the Soviet of "Storm Over Asia," revived by the Jean Cocteau this week.

"Malpertuis," at the Beldi is a Belgian horror shocker B-picture cut. Orson Welles, ways a draw, appears, but, fortunately, disappears early.

"To Find a Man" (at the Luxembourg III) is a tasteless farce on the simply hilarious subject of abortion. It is to be seen in the American language.

A Clarification

The English design exhibit at Galerie Saint-Sulpice 25, 26 Saint-Sulpice, is a temporary show, originally scheduled to go on June 30 and not a permanent show as the International Herald Tribune mistakenly suggested in its story June 16. The organizers say that the show will probably be extended for two weeks and "maybe" still. We hope that during its time we'll be able to make a range of our products. Parts or to have the merchandise distributed through established sales outlets. The articles the gallery are for sale.

ITALY

ROME

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
(an independent affiliate of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)

A Liberal Arts College offering courses in Humanities-Arts-Sciences-Physical Sciences

ALL COURSES FULLY ACCREDITED
ALL CREDITS FULLY TRANSFERABLE

Experienced English-speaking international faculty on-site lectures, integrated study and travel-extra-curricular activities.

FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE PROGRAM
Classes commence in September, 1972.

For full particulars write: Admissions Office, J.C.I.C., Viale Pola 12, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 855-2411.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips, skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Write: Director of Admissions—TASIS

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel.: Lugano 2 89 64



SWITZERLAND

New free advisory service helps you choose

The right school in the right place

The right place is Switzerland's Canton of Vaud—a beautiful, healthy region set about with mountains, forests and lakes.

For full information and brochure, write now to Miss A. Graf, our Secretary General.

Private School Advisory Bureau, Lausanne

60, av. d'Ouchy, 1008 Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. (021) 2732 27

Association Vaudoise des Institutions d'Enseignement Privé

A SUMMER PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF MANY NATIONS

ages six to twelve

LE CHATEAU DES ENFANTS

Two sessions: July 1 to July 28 — July 29 to August 28. A month of valuable learning experiences offers instruction in French swimming, tennis, riding, painting, pottery, lessons in English available. Excursions. Careful supervision by trained dedicated French and American staff. Campus near Lugano. Sponsored by The American School in Switzerland.

Write: Le Château des Enfants, The American School in Switzerland, CH 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel.: Lugano 2 89 64.

SPAIN

your school today for the world of tomorrow.



New concept of European international, Montessori-based, boarding school education in Spain for students aged 2-17. Highly qualified staff guarantees first rate educational background for students who will maintain excellent positions in the world of tomorrow. Healthy rural environment (forever farm in heart of school life). Horse, tennis, sailing, art work shops, handicrafts, etc. Family unit accommodations in four star buildings. Live-in masters. Standard accreditation. Academic school year starting September 15, 1972. Summer camp ages 4-15 June 15-Sept. 2. For enrollment write the Director of Admissions, Barcelona.

the international school village
ronda general mitre, 5 - barcelona-17 spain - Tel. 93/203 50 83

SUMMER CAMP

In Costa Dorada, 35 miles south of Barcelona
• Boys and girls 4 through 15.
• Arts and crafts, folk singing, swimming, water skiing, sailing, horseback riding.
• Four sessions:

I—June 12 July 2
II—July 3 July 22
III—July 24 Aug. 12
IV—Aug. 14 Sept. 2

Write to: Director of Admissions, Summercamp INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL VILLAGE

Ronda General Mitre, 5 Barcelona, Spain. Tel.: 93/203 50 83.

AMERICAN JUNIOR COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Intensive 2-year bilingual study in Spanish. Credits transferable U.S. approved. For information write: Apartado 12138 or Via Augusta 123, Barcelona, Spain.

BALEARIC ISLANDS

ANGLO-AMERICAN EDUCATION

E thru 12th American College Preparation. British G.C.E. Testing Center. Student-teacher ratio 12-1. Fine Arts and Languages. Boarding facilities. Excursions. Member B.C.I.S. Summer Program.

For information, write to: S. C. Wiles, Director, Calvo Sotelo 89, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Tel.: 338965-34111. Night: 338965.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

PALMA DE MAJORICA

Small classes, expert teachers, excellent educational results. Grades 1-12. Intensive university entrance and G.C.E. "O" and "A" level preparation.

For information, write to: S. C. Wiles, Director, Calvo Sotelo 89, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Tel.: 338965-34111.

LEYSIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL

IN THE SWISS ALPS

Coed boarding school for university preparatory studies, located above Lake Geneva, on the F-12. College testing and advanced placement. Small classes. Individualized attention. Personal and career guidance. Curriculum related tours, winter sports. Excellent transfer record to U.S. universities.

Write: Registrar, 1848R Leysin, Switzerland.

Affiliated with American College of Switzerland.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE LUGANO

A small, independent, Two-Year Liberal Arts College, offering personalized education by experienced, international faculty. A.A. degree program. Located in Lugano and operating as non-profit Swiss Foundation. Member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. Curriculum encompasses Study of Civilization, Social Sciences, Art, Music, Fine Arts, Literature, Drama Workshop, Languages and Crafts.

Field Research travel in small groups closely integrated with curriculum. Affiliated Institute for European Studies is a one-year special program emphasizing Contemporary Europe.

Write or call: Director of Admissions, Franklin College, 6902 Lugano, Switzerland. Tel. 061 645120.

f

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG

International boys boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 6-12. (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students.) Thorough practical modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliated Member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards.

Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation.

Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana, 6210 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

ROSEHILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

ST. GALLEN

Founded 1959
The Secretarial and Business Training Course is designed within the Anglo-American Section of this International Co-Educational Boarding School to prepare students from the age of 16 for a Commercial and Secretarial Career.

Modern languages are studied with this Course.
Course A: One year Intermediate Course for a Certificate of Proficiency.
Course B: Two year Advanced Course for a Diploma.
Prospectus available from the Dean of Admissions.

GREAT BRITAIN

TAYMOUTH CASTLE SCHOOL

ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

HERRINGSWELL MANOR SCHOOL

BURY ST. EDMONDS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

CO-EDUCATIONAL BOARDING - AMERICAN CURRICULUM

GRADES 7 THRU 12

FRANCE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (8e).

The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners. Practical school of French language — Lectures — Language laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Phonemic laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!

Preparation for Diploma of Commercial Interpreter in French. BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS.

DENMARK

SWITZERLAND

INTERNATIONAL Ranger Camps

SWITZERLAND • DENMARK

Very special camps in very special countries in the world

CO-ED 8-15

JULY/AUGUST

2nd Season

Summer sports, sightseeing, Languages.

Accredited, American Camping Association, First Class References.

FOLDERS: CH-1054 & Leysin, Switzerland.

PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY

9 RUE DES CÉLÉSTINES, PARIS 3, FRANCE.

New Round in the Oil Fight

Iraq's summary nationalization of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. is not so much a climax as a continuation of the oil producers' efforts to win better economic and political terms alike. Seeking support at home and from fellow Arabs, Iraq claimed IPC had reduced production, thus reducing Iraq's revenues, in order to put pressure on Baghdad in another dispute between them. Perhaps, IPC had almost halved production from Iraqi fields sending oil by pipeline to Mediterranean ports. But it may have done so simply because the economic slowdown in Europe and the new surfeit of tankers had made it more economical to ship oil from ports in the Persian Gulf. In any case, IPC has now lost its stake, one assumed to have been extremely profitable over many years. Two American firms, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil, together own 23.75 percent, Europeans own the rest. Compensation is uncertain. But Iraq is in a real jam.

Baghdad "killed the golden goose" without knowing how it would replace the vital revenues foregone (up to 90 percent of its budget) or how it would market its oil elsewhere. The Russians will buy a bit—and cheer Iraq's stalwart "anti-imperialism." But IPC has threatened legal action against would-be private buyers (that's most of them). In the past such threats have worked. Aware of France's commercial and political instincts, Iraq offered the French the chance to retain a portion if, in effect, France would arrange to market Iraq oil; but Paris is under heavy pressure from its British, Dutch and American partners in IPC not to sell them out. Desperately, Iraq reduced the price of its oil, but this has alarmed precisely those fellow Arabs whom it's now asking for help. It will be interesting to see if Iraq's Ba'athist regime survives the crunch.

"Nationalization" sounds fierce and final

but the State Department's oil expert James Akins told the Arab Petroleum Congress, the day after Iraq's step, that for the United States it's not entirely a disaster. Remittances of the U.S. oil industry, about \$2 billion, have fallen in five years from over a half of total remittances to under a third. Since only a third of our foreign oil investments are in production (the rest are in tankers, refineries, distribution), nationalization of our entire worldwide production investment would cost our oil firms "only" \$700 million annually. The consequent gain to Arabs must be set against the \$12 billion Arabs are expected to earn from their oil by 1975. Indeed some Western experts wish all Arab states would nationalize so that the national producers, no longer restrained by the Western companies, would start competing with each other and lowering prices.

Nationalization is just one way, an uncertain way, by which the oil states can try to increase, stabilize and prolong their basic income, and inflate their national self-esteem. But no oil state can long ignore that only the industrialized West and Japan can consume their oil in significant amounts and can furnish the huge extra investments needed for further oil development. Arab antagonism to Israel and Israel's friends have virtually nothing to do with the price of oil; economic forces govern. As the needs of the big consumers expand and as the producing states' bargaining experience increases, the price of oil doubtless will go up. Meanwhile, as Libya and Kuwait have acknowledged by putting ceilings on production, even the richest fields can run dry.

In this complex and turgid scene, no one can be sure that chaos will not descend. But as the State Department's Mr. Akins reminded the Arab Petroleum Congress, consumers, companies and producers cannot afford for long to treat each other as foes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wall Street 'Populism'

With anti-establishment sentiment an increasing force in national politics, the New York Stock Exchange wisely decided to make a gesture to the current populist trend by putting ten public representatives on its policy-making board.

Ralph Nader and other crusaders for increased corporate responsibility may well find the orientation of the new directors entirely too orthodox to convince them that any meaningful reorientation of Stock Exchange policies can be expected. But the designation of Dr. Jerome H. Holland, a former college president and Ambassador to Sweden, as the first black governor of the Big Board is an arresting change. So is the selection of Prof. Juanita M. Kreps of Duke,

one of the country's foremost experts on manpower and the problems of the aging.

The increasingly significant role of institutional investors is recognized with the election of Dr. William C. Greenough, head of the mammoth Teachers' Retirement Fund. And even among the seven directors drawn from the top ranks of big business, several have exhibited noteworthy concern for extending the boundaries of industrial involvement in community betterment. The additions to the board do not necessarily herald the greening of people's capitalism, but they do reflect an awareness that the walls around Wall Street are not impermeable to social change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Breather for Hanoi?

Ten weeks after it started, Hanoi's Easter offensive has still not achieved its first main objective—thanks mainly to the intensive operations of the U.S. Air Force. The setbacks on the battlefield, the bombing of its home territory and the disappointing reactions of Moscow and Peking to the American blockade must be a heavy load for the North Vietnamese leadership at the moment. In all probability the iron determination of Ho Chi Minh's successors to "unite" all of Vietnam—if not all Indochina—under Communist domination has still not been broken. But they may be in urgent need of a breather.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Vietnam's 'War of Liberation'

Some circles believe that "the war of liberation in Vietnam is supported by the masses of people." However, the North Vietnamese "liberation" of South Vietnam has now lasted for more than two months and we can see no signs that "the masses" in the South greet the soldiers from the North as liberators.

On the contrary, the South Vietnamese have defended themselves in a way which deserves the highest respect. Of course they could not fight the invaders without American support from the air, but American bombs do not force them to fight so determinedly as they do.

Instead of uniting in a "people's revolt" for the benefit of the Communist invaders, the people of South Vietnam have more clearly than ever demonstrated that they do

not want to open the doors for the North Vietnamese.

—From the *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

Peace in Vietnam before the November presidential elections remains Mr. Nixon's No. 1 objective. Following his visit to Moscow and because of the evolution of the war, it is not impossible that he will manage to reach it. After an initial success, the North Vietnamese offensive has made no progress. Soviet military experts have admitted that, even if it is not a failure, it is not a success either. The North Vietnamese, they say, did not know how to use their tanks and have suffered tremendous losses. The South Vietnamese have fought better than expected.

—From *France-Sotr* (Paris).

'Hit the French Hard'

Protest notes and UN conference votes are useless without real sanctions. To begin effective measures, the Australian government should immediately tell the French that if the nuclear test series is not cancelled within a set and short period of time, diplomatic relations will be broken off. But there is no need to limit ourselves to sending home a diplomat. A French Rugby Union side is about to begin a series of tests with Australia in New South Wales. The French should be told that if they are not going to call off their tests we shall certainly cancel ours, and the rugby team should be asked to leave the country forthwith.

—From the *Australian* (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 17, 1897

PARIS—Bomb throwing still continues in Paris. Still another outrage has to be recorded, and this time it has been committed on the popular and very crowded Place de la Concorde. Of the statues surrounding the beautiful Place, the one honoring the city of Strasbourg was damaged. Fortunately there were no injuries, but there could have been, and this kind of anarchist behavior must be stamped out now.

Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1923

PARIS—Hand up another record for the American swimmer Johnny Weissmuller, of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. In a race held in the pool at Kailua (Hawaii) he broke the world's record which was previously held by Norman Ross, the Olympic champion, for the 400 meters. His time was 5 minutes 3 1/5 seconds, which is 6 1/5 seconds faster than the time made by Ross. This 17-year-old is quite something, a great, great swimmer.



'Tip of the Iceberg'

One Confused Earth

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—An observer at the UN Conference on the Human Environment said longingly the other day that it needed a "Thomas Jefferson—someone who could lift the delegates above their parochial concerns and rally them behind a contemporary equivalent of the call for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

But it is not 1776. There is no Jefferson, no universal man of politics and scholarship and art. If there were, he would not be operating in a small, luminous group like the Continental Congress—men of similar origin, fired by a common ideal. Even a Jefferson would find it hard to make ennobling history with delegates from 114 countries.

Which is to say that this conference has been a frustrating event for idealists. People with an urgent sense of the perils threatening our one earth have seen the delegates spend their time on what seemed, in comparison, nationalistic trivialities. Concern for sovereignty even prevented agreement on the elementary proposition that a country whose development plans might have international environmental effects should inform others.

A Success

Nevertheless, it has been a successful and a significant conference. That has to be said, first of all, simply because it occurred. Five years ago there could not conceivably have been such an event. That it has happened now shows how the environment has entered the political consciousness of the world. It is going to stay there.

For all their differences, 114 countries felt it necessary to show concern for the environment. They agreed on a large number of recommendations, such as an end to whaling and the regulation of ocean dumping, that are useful if not binding. They began the creation of new international machinery.

The unusual format arranged in Stockholm—an official conference surrounded by meetings of other concerned groups—had its uses, too. The diplomats and officials, hopefully, were not too strongly aware of the environmental issues. And perhaps the activists learned something about the difficulty of political change.

Before the meeting, many feared it would collapse in a confrontation between the rich countries and the poor, the latter suspecting that all the talk about the environment was just another way of keeping them from developing. Thanks in large part to missionary work by the conference organizer, Maurice Strong, that did not happen.

But it was still a highly educational meeting for the developed industrial nations. They learned in a very direct way how different these issues look to people who lack the necessities of civilization—adequate food and sanitation and shelter. One persistent theme heard from the underdeveloped countries was the obligation of the rich few to help them pay for the costs of environmental protection as they develop. That may sound strange in Washington, but it is the way much of the world feels.

forum. But it cannot altogether explain one of the most striking political facts of the conference—the isolation of the United States.

Men from Europe, as well as those from the underdeveloped world, spoke privately of the "rigidity" and "arrogance" of American positions. This was a criticism not of individual U.S. delegates but of the policy line they were evidently bound to follow. Again and again the United States found itself in a devious minority of two or a half-dozen or so on issues that came to a vote.

Friends of the United States did not argue that its delegation could ignore political realities at home and vote for new aid funds

or accept a condemnation of the Vietnam war, but they thought it could have shown more sensitivity—abstained on some votes, for example, and understood that it was not just left-wing politics but the expression of a widely held view from the Swedish premier, Olof Palme, condemned war methods that destroy the environment.

Right now the rich few countries have political dominion. But it is not clear that they always will, as population and the pressure on resources grow. That raises the large question that lurked in the wings in Stockholm and that requires separate discussion: The social and political implications of inequality in a finite earthly environment.

Give Up Gadgets For Ecology?

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES—One Californian, after listening to an especially impassioned speech by a dedicated enemy of environmental pollution, looked over the gathering of affluent liberals and made a cynical observation.

"I'll wager there isn't a guy here who doesn't have at least two cars in his garage—not to mention the dune-buggies, snowmobiles and motorbikes—plus air conditioning and a household of electrical appliances."

"But I don't see anybody rushing to give up all those gadgets and goodies in the name of a clean environment." It's easier, he added, just to make high-sounding speeches about the sins of the industrial polluters and the evils of continued economic growth.

The observation is hardly original, but it is to the point. America is hip-deep in hypocrisy on ecology, as on other matters. If Americans could cut through the hypocrisy, they might be a lot closer to some solutions.

Public Disclosure

Why not require everybody who makes speeches about the environment—or, for that matter, writes columns or editorials about it—to make full public disclosure of just what his own contribution to the problem is?

The proposal, while offered facetiously, might not be a bad idea at that.

Each speaker or commentator on the ecology would be given an environmental guilt rating which he would have to display publicly—maybe on a lapel badge—whenever and wherever he holds forth on pollution. The higher the number, the larger the indicated contribution to the pollution crisis.

As most people know by now, overpopulation and affluence are the twin roots of ecological evil. So any man or woman with more

than the allowable two children would be penalized two points for each "surplus" child.

Each household could have one compact car, not exceeding 115 horsepower, without penalty. But every extra car would cost a point. The big gas-eaters would count double. So would dune-buggies, gas-driven lawnmowers, snowmobiles, boats, campers and motorbikes, since all are essentially luxury items.

Every household could be entitled, without penalty, to one TV set, one radio, one record player, one cooking apparatus, whether gas or electric, and one refrigerator. Penalty points would be assessed, however, for extra appliances in these categories. And points would be added to the guilt rating for electric blankets, swimming pool heaters, electric mixers and can openers, power saws and mowers, electric razors and hair driers and (except in desert climates) air-conditioners.

Jet Pollution

Considering how much pollution jet airplanes spew into the air, anybody traveling more than 1,000 airline miles each year would have to add a point for each extra thousand miles.

Obviously the whole idea is absurd—not to mention being unconstitutional and possibly even subversive. Which is too bad, considering the amount of anti-democratic and anti-humanist nonsense which is being uttered these days in the name of ecological survival.

Not long ago, for example, a team of MIT scientists and engineers warned that the world faces pestilence, poverty, and starvation within 70 years unless economic growth is halted. Think of the implications.

What these and like-minded experts are saying, in effect, is that mankind has only two ways to go:

The have-nots of the world—the people with an environmental guilt rating of close to zero, if you will—must accept a condition of permanent poverty and give up all hope that they, or their children or grandchildren, will ever be able to enjoy the kind of affluence which a middle-class American or Englishman or Japanese enjoys today.

Human Nature

Failing that, the have-nots people with an environmental guilt rating of 10 or 15 or 20—must be forced or persuaded to join the ranks of the have-nots.

After Kissinger's Visit

U.S.-Japan Relation Still Badly Strained

By Leonard Silk

TOKYO—A Japanese proverb goes, "Men and autumn, why are alike." And what it means is that neither is to be trusted. Many conversations here with Japanese businessmen, journalists, government officials and academics have left this visitor convinced that trust in American friendship with Japan has been damaged too severely to be restored by Henry A. Kissinger's visit—however hard he worked to convey sympathy for Japanese economic and security concerns—or even by President Nixon's invitation to the emperor to visit the United States.

"Mr. Kissinger's visit has only proved to us that there are more economic troubles to come," said one editor.

The Japanese are convinced that Nixon's New Economic Policy was directed against them—and they repeatedly charge that Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker told this to the Europeans.

'Economic Animals'

In an almost masochistic way, Japanese repeat the assertion that Americans and other foreigners regard them as "economic animals," a term they despise.

The Japanese feel not only offended but psychologically, economically and politically isolated as a result of the new Nixon doctrine—especially that of the so-called "multipolar world."

Kissinger did not try to play down that concept in his visit here. He said, however, that when one speaks of Japan's role in a "multipolar world," one should distinguish among different types of power.

While stating that in the military field the world is essentially bipolar, Kissinger said that in an economic sense it is multipolar, while politically it is somewhere in between.

In the military area, the doctrine is clearest. Kissinger said it means that the United States wants Japan to assume a heavier share of maintaining its own defenses, but not to play a larger military role, "nor do we expect to push her away from the old friendship" with the United States.

Nor, Kissinger added, does the United States want Japan to become a nuclear power.

But in the economic area, the United States interpretation of what multipolar role the Japanese should play is far less clear.

Tough and Complex

The Japanese are taking the American line to mean that they are going to be tightly limited in their ability to expand sales to the American market in many product areas, and that the United States now feels free to wheel

and deal in international and investment aggressively in its self-interest.

The Japanese mean to same. They realize that the going is to be extremely and complex, particularly vis Communist China and Soviet Union.

The Chinese have felt enough to impose humiliating demands on Japanese buyers if they want to do business with China.

Chou En-lai put down principles for Japanese to that China will not deal with Japanese firms that help U.S. or South Korea politically makes "substantial" investments in Taiwan or South Korea supplies ammunition to the U.S. in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or to United States naval forces, or that engage joint ventures with American companies.

Enough Japanese firms are going to accept those conditions make Japan China's biggest Communist trading partner. 1971 Japan exported \$7.8 billion of goods to China, its largest customer. Japan's customer by far was the States, which took \$7.5 billion Japanese goods last year.

Japanese chemical firms selling 80 percent of their output to China. Japanese industries see the opportunities on the Chinese land over the long run—perhaps credits can be advanced China that will enable it to export capabilities to grow.

Meanwhile, many Chinese deals are cooking. Chinese engineering mission Peking to Tokyo to Japan to doct trade talks with shipbuilding and engine company.

The Japanese Research on the Asian Trade Structure—headed by Yoshio Arai, president of Nippon K.K. is sending a goodwill mission to businessmen and scholars.

The mission will include some 100 people, board chairman of the Fujii Bank in Tokyo reportedly, representatives of Mitsubishi Corp. and Co. two of the three Japanese trading companies. Third is Sumitomo, which is heavily involved in mainland China.

However, complications ahead for Japan if it is to business with China's rival, the Soviet Union.

Siberia Interests

Resource-hungry Japan's interest in the Soviet Union constructing an oil pipeline between Tyumen and Nakh.

and developing the Yulinsk kuzbass coal and gas deposits develop Tyumen, Moscow's sheep, long-term credits over \$1 billion, a tidy sum over Japan.

The Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Tanaka, is leading a mission to succeed Prime Minister Sato—told Kissinger Japan would send a private mission to Russia at the of this month to explore Soviet-Japanese cooperation the Tyumen oil field.

Kissinger startled government and business officials here by stating that the United States supported the idea of Japan United States and the Union cooperating in the development of Siberia. Some to mean cooperation in developing the Tyumen oil field.

Life in this multipolar world is one surprise after other despite Kissinger's "Nixon Shocks" of last year. "It won't happen again."

Letters

Down With Bricks

Sen. Jackson is now complaining that individuals like Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman, who led disruptive demonstrations at the 1968 Chicago Democratic convention, are likely to be inside voting as delegates at Miami Beach. Jackson's bitterness, perhaps an attempt to intimidate the voters' complete rejection of over a century, seems to stem from a very short memory. Four years ago the established powers in the Democratic party delivered many a lecture to the disillusioned young, explaining that they should express their dissent through the ballot box and the precinct caucus.

Now that concerned young people have put down their bricks and picked up their ballots, Jackson and his conservative associates are still criticizing. Surely "Scoop's" real complaint is

that the newly responsible support Sen. McGovern, not self. It is, after all, George McGovern who stopped the order for the upcoming election. He did it all without a single club or bullet, demonstrating to people that out the country that the of the party elders were there can be a better through peaceful and democratic change.

MICHAEL A. SE Oxford, England.

Bow-Wow

Why doesn't Tucson which makes dog-shocking (IET, June 9) now turn its to a collar which would a shock to anyone else up with ideas like that?

AL JAY TANA

Thos. Spain.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Standard Oil Find

A subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana has found oil in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, about 180 miles southwest of Stavanger. Oil was tested from two zones, each producing 4,300 barrels of oil per day and 4.2 million cubic feet of gas. Company officials say the well should produce about 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

New Way to Take Drugs Studied

Alsa Corp., a California-based pharmaceutical research company, is studying the concept of implanting pellets in the body to release drugs over a long period, has announced the development of a synthetic material that might be used as containers for the drugs. But it says that testing the materials on animals for toxicity is just beginning, and that long and extensive trials must be conducted before testing on humans can start. The "controlled release" implantation technique, which could replace the inconvenience and dangers of the frequent taking of pills and injections, offers possible advantages for medical problems ranging from diabetes to birth control. A major problem, however, has been developing a container material for the drugs that is non-toxic, degrades slowly but constantly and will not cause the drugs inside to decompose or lose their stability. Alsa says it developed a group of synthetic polymers called "chrymors" which appears to meet these needs.

Inco Buys Into Japanese Firm

International Nickel Co. (INCO) of Canada has received official Japanese approval to buy 30.1 percent, or 165 million shares, of Shimura Kasei Co. The approval will make INCO the largest stockholder of Shimura Kasei, an integrated manufacturer of nickel and nickel products.

Shimura has been reported in financial trouble because its production of ferro-nickel, one of its large sources of revenue, has been curtailed since last year because of the business recession of the stainless steel industry.

Kirin Liquor Plan Approved

Japan's Foreign Investment Council has approved the Kirin Brewery plan to set up a firm with Joseph E. Seagram & Sons of the United States and Chivas Brothers of Britain. Kirin, one of Japan's major beer brewers, says the new company, Kirin Seagram, will be 50 percent owned by Kirin, 45 percent by Seagram and 5 percent by Chivas. The firm will sell liquors to Japan and also undertake liquor export and import business.

1st Quarter Investments in U.S.

The Securities and Exchange Commission reports that foreign investors, including both individuals and institutions, increased their net holdings of U.S. corporations by \$563 million in the first quarter. Purchases of shares by foreign investors totaled \$4,005 million, while sales totaled \$3,442 million. The net purchase figure, the SEC says, was "the highest quarterly level in three years." On the domestic side, four major groups of investors—private non-insured pension funds, open-end investment companies, life insurance companies, and property and liability insurance companies—bought an estimated \$1,414 million of common stock in the first quarter and sold \$115.5 million worth. The net investment represents virtually no change from the previous quarter's \$291 million but was well below the \$4.81 billion invested to the first quarter of 1971. Private non-insured pension funds continued to be the largest net purchaser of common stock among the four, taking \$3.03 billion worth.

Subsidiary May Be Expropriated

Boise Cascade in Dispute With Panama

By Richard Severo

PANAMA CITY, June 16 (UPI)—Sherry after 11 a.m. yesterday, three representatives of Boise Cascade Corp., including its president, checked out of the Executive Hotel here and caught a jet headed to the general direction of Boise, Idaho.

Behind them lay the still unsettled and rather mysterious dispute between this city's power and light company and the Panamanian government, which is now running the company, at least temporarily. The question remained as to whether the relationship will become permanent. With the suspension of talks yesterday, that would appear to become a more distinct possibility.

Boise Cascade, which is nominally in the business of selling building materials, paper and other timber products, got 89 percent of the utility—called Fuerza Raluz, when it merged, on Sept. 1, 1969, with Esacora, a New York company that had previously owned it.

A series of disputes with the Panamanian government reached the crisis stage on May 31, when the Panamanian government officials, including the heads of the secret police and the intelligence unit of the national guard, walked into the office of company president Serafin G. Menocal and announced that the government was now running the business.

According to the government decree that was made public, the company would be expropriated in 30 days unless its management agreed to several conditions, among them to pay about \$2 million in back fuel bills and to give the government assurances of a substantial expansion over the next five years.

Local company officials replied that they would be delighted to pay their bills to fuel companies if only the government would pay the company the \$2.3 million it owes for telephone and electric service.

Precisely who said what to whom is not entirely clear but government-company relations were not improving, with the result that last Saturday, Boise Cascade's president, Robert Hanzberger, flew here with two associates in an effort to settle the differences with the government.

Three meetings were held in the presidential palace and they were not all bad. Indeed, Pan-

amanian President Demetrio B. Lakas got to calling Mr. Hanzberger "Bobby" and made it clear that Mr. Hanzberger could call him "Jimmy."

Asked on Wednesday how negotiations were going, Mr. Hanzberger said he thought there had been "significant progress."

The "Bobby" and "Jimmy" relationship to the contrary, Thursday morning's meeting lasted a scant 20 minutes, ended indecisively and the Boise Cascade people went back to Boise without making further comment.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

amanian President Demetrio B. Lakas got to calling Mr. Hanzberger "Bobby" and made it clear that Mr. Hanzberger could call him "Jimmy."

Asked on Wednesday how negotiations were going, Mr. Hanzberger said he thought there had been "significant progress."

The "Bobby" and "Jimmy" relationship to the contrary, Thursday morning's meeting lasted a scant 20 minutes, ended indecisively and the Boise Cascade people went back to Boise without making further comment.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

The dispute is being watched with interest and concern by the international business community here, who wonder if Panama is about to embark on a policy of expropriating foreign holdings.

ITT, Lazard, Mediobanca In SEC Suit

Agency Charges They Violated Securities Law

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today charged International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT) and two of its executives with illegal "insider" dealing in ITT stock while the public was unaware of a tentative settlement with the Justice Department requiring ITT to divest itself of a number of subsidiaries.

The suit also charged ITT, the New York investment banking firm of Lazard Freres and Mediobanca of Paris with violating securities laws during an unregistered distribution of 1.7 million shares of ITT preferred stock between November, 1970, and May, 1971.

After a series of anti-trust suits against ITT, asking that the court force the huge conglomerate to divest itself of a variety of subsidiaries, the Justice Department contacted ITT director Felix Rohatyn on June 17 to spell out terms of a settlement which allowed ITT to keep the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. ITT had been unwilling to discuss any settlement which required it to divest Hartford.

The case touched off much debate after columnist Jack Anderson linked the settlement to an ITT promise to donate \$400,000 to the 1972 Republican convention. The Senate Judiciary Committee heard weeks of hearings to probe the incident while it considered the nomination of Richard Kleindienst as attorney general.

It was also reported that a number of ITT executives and a subsidiary of Hartford sold some ITT shares between June 17 and July 21—when the settlement was made public.

SEC rules prohibit a corporate "insider" from buying or selling stock on knowledge not available to the general public.

The SEC suit alleges that ITT general counsel Howard J. Aibel, secretary John J. Navin, and the Hartford subsidiary all engaged in such insider trading. It asked for an injunction to prohibit ITT and the two executives from future securities laws violations.

In New York, a spokesman for ITT said the company has not been formally notified of the SEC's plan and said the company did not have any immediate comment on the SEC's announcement.

Lazard Freres stated that it has not been served and has not yet seen the allegations, but said: "Lazard Freres has always been meticulous in its observance of the law and it does not believe it has transgressed on this occasion. That is also the opinion of its counsel."

FCC Satellite Policy Is Set

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted today a policy that would permit all "qualified" applicants to provide communication satellite service.

By a four-to-three vote, the FCC rejected a staff proposal that would have required applicants with similar technology to combine their efforts. Rather, it adopted a stance closer to that of the White House, which has endorsed a policy of open competition.

The FCC, however, set specific conditions for participation by American Telephone & Telegraph and Communication Satellite Corp. in domestic satellite service. The FCC limited AT&T's initial use of satellites within the contiguous 48 states to its regular and wide area telephone services and to Autovon, a private line service provided for the Defense Department, as well as restoration of services to case of facility outages.

The FCC did not name which of the eight applicants it considered "qualified." It rejected only one—the joint proposal of American Telephone & Telegraph and Comsat, which would have provided service solely for AT&T. The commission said the joint proposal would give them a competitive advantage. However, both can put up their own systems.

The FCC said common carriers will be required to demonstrate that revenue requirements for the satellite service will not be a detriment to customers for their other services and would have to demonstrate they are financially and technically qualified to provide domestic satellite service which would be on the public interest.

Prices Drift Lower in Light Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—Prices drifted lower on the New York Stock Exchange as slow trading today as caution ruled as the main watchword of investors. Volume amounted along at a slow pace of 13.01 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by more than four in

the morning, recovered somewhat to finish at 945.05, off 0.51.

Eastman Kodak, a market

standout, rose 2 3/4 to 130, its

highest price on record. There is

conjecture that Kodak will enter

the instant-film market next

year, with possibly its own in-

stant-film processing system in-

troduced thereafter.

Polaroid, Kodak's big competi-

tor in this field, dropped 3 7/8 to

123 1/4, after falling 4 7/8 yester-

day.

Paine, Webber, trading within a

fraction of its yearly low, rose

1 3/8 to 11 3/8. Sending it higher

evidently was the authorization of

a study to consider a possible

merger with Shearson, Ham-

mill, a Big Bear member firm that

was halted in Paine, Webber

prior to the announcement and

did not resume.

Zurn Industries sold at a 1972

low of 21 3/4 before closing un-

changed at 23. Zurn, once a

popular glamour stock in pollu-

tion control, broke 6 1/2 points

in the previous session. Manage-

ment estimates profits in the

June quarter at 14 cents a share,

against 21 cents a year earlier

and forecasts that fiscal year net

"will be in excess of record net

income per share of 57 cents, be-

fore extraordinary items, for

fiscal 1972."

International Telephone, which

closed yesterday down 1 1/4 at

58 1/8, did not open today.

Philip Morris fell 1 5/8 to

103 1/4. It filed a secondary of-

fering of 265,162 shares to be sold

from time to time. Owner of

these shares is Cullman Brothers

Inc., which has agreed to sell its

assets, including the Philip Mor-

ris stock, to Federal Street Fund,

a mutual fund.

Colgate-Palmolive stock slipped

1 3/4 to 72 1/4 while Kendall Co.

fell 1 1/2 to 65 3/4. They have

a preliminary agreement to merge

and both were in forward gear

earlier in the week.

KLM slid 1 1/8 to 31 7/8 fol-

lowing a drop of 3 1/4 yesterday.

It has reported a loss in the

year ended March 31 against a

profit the previous year.

Prices backed off in light turn-

over on the American Stock Ex-

change. The index eased 0.1 to

37.50.

In the over-the-counter mar-

ket, the NASDAQ index managed

to gain 0.05 to end at 140.67.

Bond prices dipped slightly in

the government, corporate and

municipal sectors in quiet ord-

er-of-the-week trading. For the week,

corporate and government bonds

finished near their lows of the

year with losses of five to 10 basis

points in yield.

Fed Slows Pace of Monetary Expansion

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—

The pace of monetary ex-

pansion slowed markedly during

the week ended Wednesday, the

Federal Reserve System reported

yesterday.

At the same time, the Fed dis-

closed that loan demand at the

major money center banks in

New York and Chicago was

notably weak over the mid-June

date when corporations normally

borrow heavily to pay dividends.

The current week was the eleventh

in a row loans have declined at

the New York City banks.

The Fed reported that total

bank reserves available to sup-

port private non-bank deposits

averaged \$30.6 billion a day in

the four weeks ended June 14,

which was equal to a 7 percent

seasonally-adjusted annual rate

of gain over the last three

months.

By contrast, a week earlier,

this measure of bank reserves—

which the money managers have

been using as a target for their

day-to-day operations—showed a

9 percent annual rate of gain

and in the four-week period

ended May 17 it showed an 11.5

percent annual rate of increase.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 17-18, 1972

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1100 Bombardier | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 11050 Brinco | 8 | 7 | 6 ⁷ ₈ | 6 ⁷ ₈ |

[illegible]

هذه امة الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

| Stocks and Bonds | High | Low | Open | Close | Net |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| 30 Year T.B. | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 0 |
| 20 Year T.B. | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 0 |
| 10 Year T.B. | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 0 |
| 5 Year T.B. | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 0 |
| 1 Year T.B. | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month T.B. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day T.B. | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month T.B. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month F.B. | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day F.B. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month F.B. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month C.B. | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day C.B. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month C.B. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month D.B. | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day D.B. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month D.B. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month E.B. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day E.B. | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month E.B. | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month F.B. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day F.B. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month F.B. | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month G.B. | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day G.B. | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month G.B. | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month H.B. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day H.B. | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month H.B. | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month I.B. | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day I.B. | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month I.B. | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month J.B. | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day J.B. | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month J.B. | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month K.B. | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day K.B. | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month K.B. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month L.B. | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day L.B. | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month L.B. | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month M.B. | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day M.B. | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month M.B. | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month N.B. | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day N.B. | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month N.B. | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month O.B. | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day O.B. | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month O.B. | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month P.B. | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day P.B. | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month P.B. | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month Q.B. | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day Q.B. | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month Q.B. | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month R.B. | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day R.B. | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month R.B. | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month S.B. | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day S.B. | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month S.B. | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month T.B. | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day T.B. | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month T.B. | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month U.B. | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day U.B. | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month U.B. | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month V.B. | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day V.B. | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month V.B. | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month W.B. | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day W.B. | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month W.B. | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month X.B. | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day X.B. | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month X.B. | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month Y.B. | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day Y.B. | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month Y.B. | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month Z.B. | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day Z.B. | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month Z.B. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AA.B. | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AA.B. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AA.B. | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AB.B. | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AB.B. | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AB.B. | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AC.B. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AC.B. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AC.B. | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AD.B. | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AD.B. | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AD.B. | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AE.B. | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AE.B. | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AE.B. | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AF.B. | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AF.B. | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AF.B. | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AG.B. | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AG.B. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AG.B. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AH.B. | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AH.B. | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AH.B. | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AI.B. | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AI.B. | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AI.B. | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AJ.B. | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AJ.B. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AJ.B. | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 0 |
| 3 Month AK.B. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 |
| 90 Day AK.B. | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 |
| 6 Month AK.B. | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 1/2 | 0 |

International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Dollar Bonds | | Midway Indicated Prices | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Am Lithum 4-10-42 | 99 1/2 | Hammerstein 5-10-42 | 102 | Chavren 5-10-42 | 102 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Heinkel 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | Island 4-10-42 | 129 | Chesler 4-10-42 | 98 | 98 1/2 |
| Alumina 11-20-41 | 100 1/2 | | | | | |

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Community and milk | | | | FRI. YEAR AGO | | | | CORN | | | | NEW YORK FUTURES | | | | May '73 164.20, July '78 107.74, Sept. '73 109.30. | | | |
| | | | | June 30, 1972 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | World sugar No. 11, July 6:53-57. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 8:42-87.00-85.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May '73 0.31, July '73 0.27, N. Sept. '73 0.28 N. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | (a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | COTTON No. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Drops High Low Close Ch. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 32.28 32.80 29.88 29.65 +43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 32.15, March '74 32.50, Sept. 27.68, Dec. 27.31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 32.15, March '74 32.50, May '73 28.81, July '73 28.20, Sept. '73 28.55. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Copper: July 49.70, Sept. 49.75, Oct. 49.75, Nov. 50.00, Jan. '74 50.90, March '74 51.20. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Orange juice (frozen concentrated): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 32.58, b. Sept. 31.85, Nov. 48.90, b. Dec. '73 44.00, March '74 45.00. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Potatoes: Nov. 2.83, March '73 3.30, April '73 3.48, May '73 4.06. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Silver: July 182.50, Sept. 180.00, Dec. 180.00. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | WHEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Open High Low Close Prev. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.40 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | July 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Aug. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sept. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oct. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nov. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dec. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jan. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Feb. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mar. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Apr. 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | May 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | June 1.44 1.45 1.41 1.43 1.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This is not an offer of these securities for sale. The offer is made only by the Prospectus

150,000 Shares
Lawter Chemicals, Inc.

Common Stock

Price \$38.25 Per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may legally offer these securities in such State.

Rhett Ellis & Simmons:

Blyth & Co., Inc. **Goldman, Sachs & Co.** **Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

Smith, Barney & Co. White, Weld & Co. Bache & Co. Robert Fleming

Kleinwort, Benson UBS-DB Corporation American Securities Corporation

A. G. Becker & Co. **Alex. Brown & Sons** **Cazenove Incorporated**

Inc Harris Upham & Co

HENRY SCHROEDER WARR & CO.

June 14, 1972

News

Reporting as objectively as humanly possible, with background to put events into perspective — that's what we call news.

Interpret this news
signed editorial comm
and you have the Her
Tribune — Europe's
international newspa

•

PEANUTS



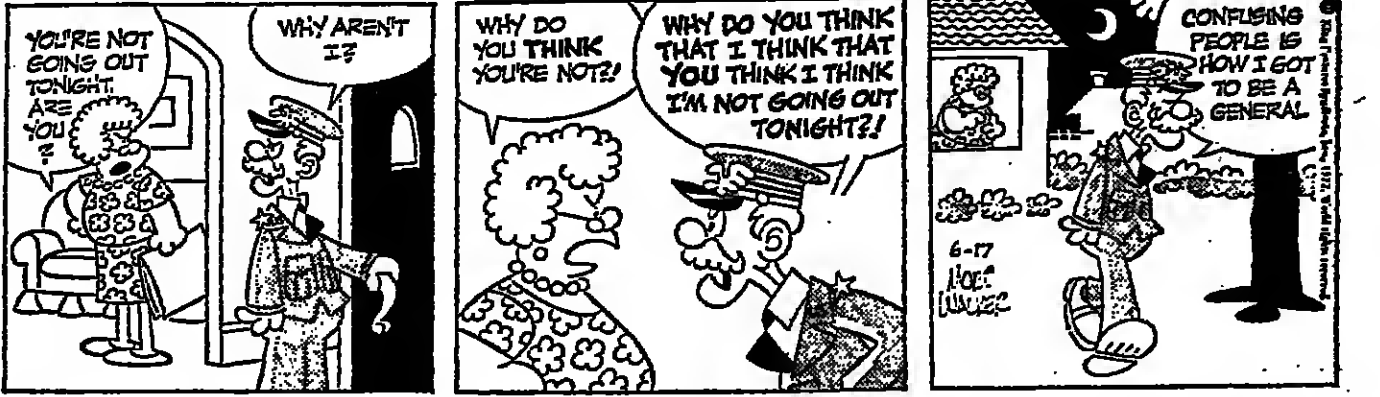
B.C.



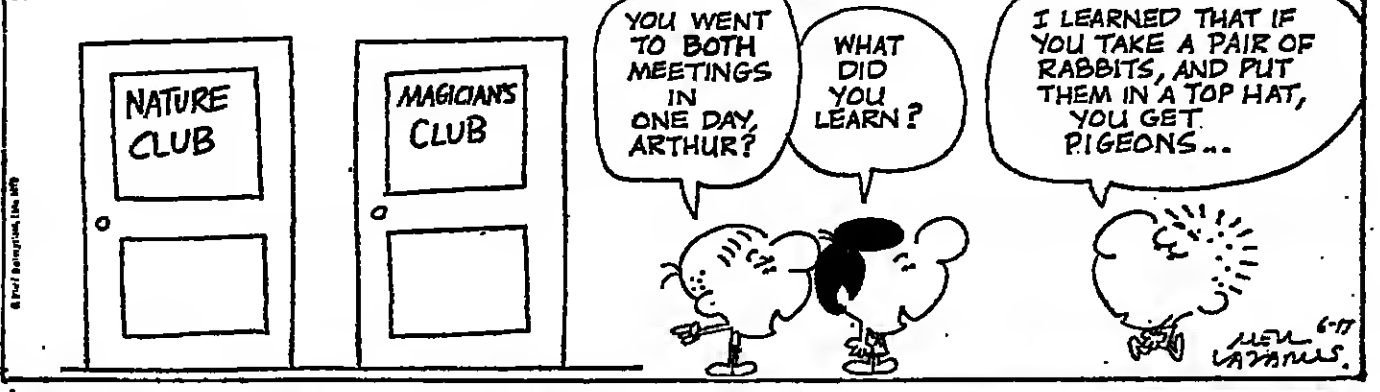
L.I.L. ABNER



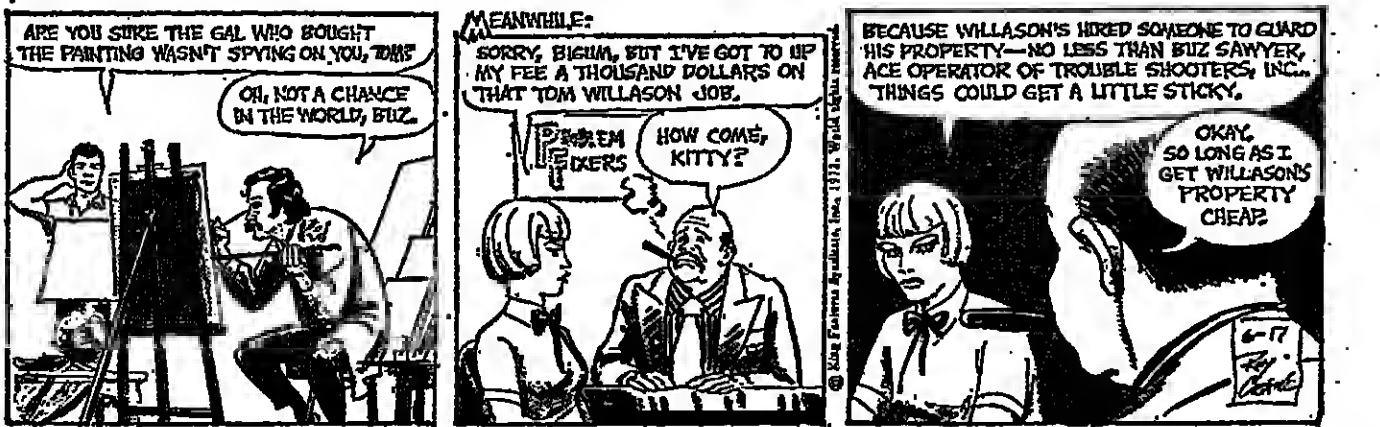
BEEBLE BAILEY



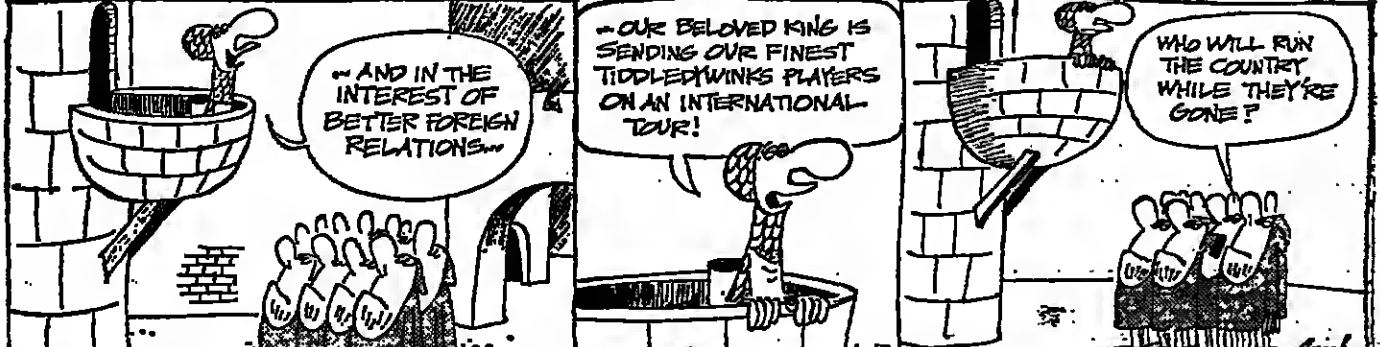
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



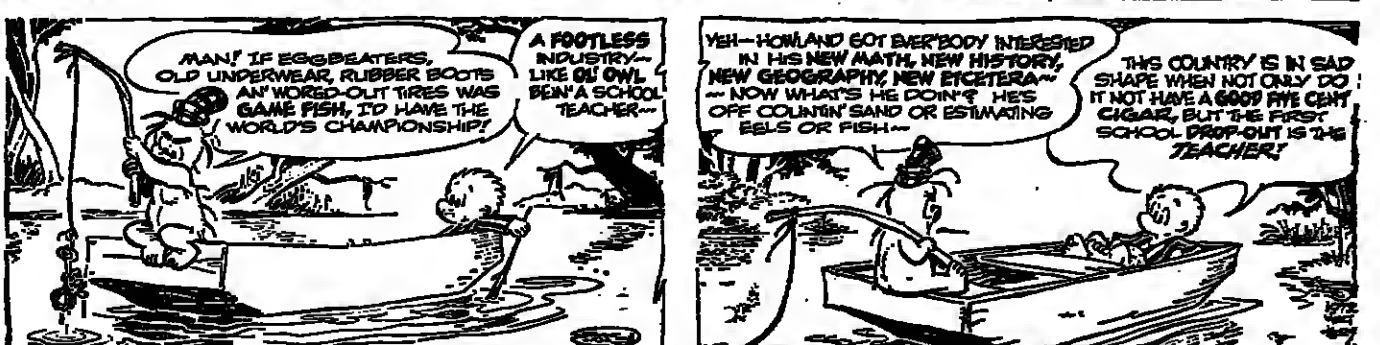
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUMEO **TRIVE** **MERRIP** **PECILS**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOTCH ERASE PONCHO INVADE
Answer: **ODDLY ENOUGH** what this might be!—NOT EVEN

BOOKS

A HAPPY DEATH

By Albert Camus, Translated from the French by Ri Howard. Afterword and notes by Jean Sarracchi. Alfr Knopf, 192 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Peter Sourian

IN his essays about Algeria, the sun-baked country he loved, Camus praises a pitiless sky and speaking of his compatriots there, he praises them for living with headless intensity, without any spiritual values beyond a simple and virile code: "I have seen two of them die. They were full of horror, but silent."

A happy death is a death following a life lived intensely and without resignation, and a life lived fully. This was Camus's ideal. Admiring the people of Algeria, he once said he wanted to see if he could stand to exist armed solely with what he knew to be true. But unlike them he was not a real pagan, nor was he a believer.

So, on the basis of his own kind of tabula rasa—no Cartesian exercise, but rather an anguished and poetic outcry—Camus moved toward the writing of "The Stranger," the first panel of a fictional triptych completed by his brilliant and disillusioned "The Fall," with "The Plague" as allegorical and affirmative centerpiece.

The hitherto unpublished manuscript of "A Happy Death," written in his early twenties and before World War II, was an important milestone on Camus's way, and it is interesting to compare it with "The Stranger."

"A Happy Death" does not succeed as fiction. The characters are stick figures, the psychology is naive, and the scenes generally lack immediacy. It concerns a young man named Patrice who kills Zerkow, a wealthy double-amputee, for his money, at the amputee's own instigation. Loving life, Zerkow has chosen to die. Identifying with the health and potential happiness of Patrice, he expresses the belief that in order to be happy one must have the necessary time, and that in order to make time, one must have money.

As with "The Stranger," then, the book is split down the middle by a murder. In "The Stranger," it is an apparently spontaneous pistol shot that shatters the balance of the day and forces Meursault into a full consciousness of life by condemning him to death. Patrice (after shedding his guilt in an entirely unconvincing scene) falls gravely ill and also becomes more fully aware of life before achieving "a happy death."

There are further similarities: Patrice and Meursault both have a mother recently dead; Patrice's girl friends, Marthe, Catharine and Lucienne are consolidated into Meursault's Marie; Salamano and his dog will replace Cardona and his; we experience the same Algiers Sunday afternoon each time around.

But it is the differences that are worth noting. Patrice Meursault, directed by his first name, will become the less anthropological, more impersonally conceived Meursault, mythic prototype of the modern alienated spirit. Style has very much to do with this transformation. Generally, the "stranger" tells his story in a style that Camus carefully selected for him—ingrained, additive, discrete, extremely concrete, sententious. There are occasional lyrical bursts as Meursault becomes Hemingwayesque through course of the novel, but Meursault's development, passages are thematically appropriate; and even if they are sometimes heady, they are firmly imbedded in the surrounding prose.

In "A Happy Death," however, the tendency toward poetic that Sartre had discerned in "The Stranger" and which thought was "probably Camus's personal mode of expression" unfortunately ruins it. And it gets (picked more or less at random from the text) many phrases as "splendid harvest happiness," "delicious and game of life" and "thrill of skin and desire."

Camus did not need to his lesson twice. According to "The Fall," he also selected (radically different) style would suit his theme and it tamely imposed artistic discipline, again with apt success. Circular disillusionment of memory, his clever judge-pen was expressed in a paradox and apocalyptic language worth La Rochefoucauld. In the of "The Plague" the self-imposed discipline had even one of a time rather than style. Here limitations of allegory were by the firmness that end more-or-less predetermined afforded.

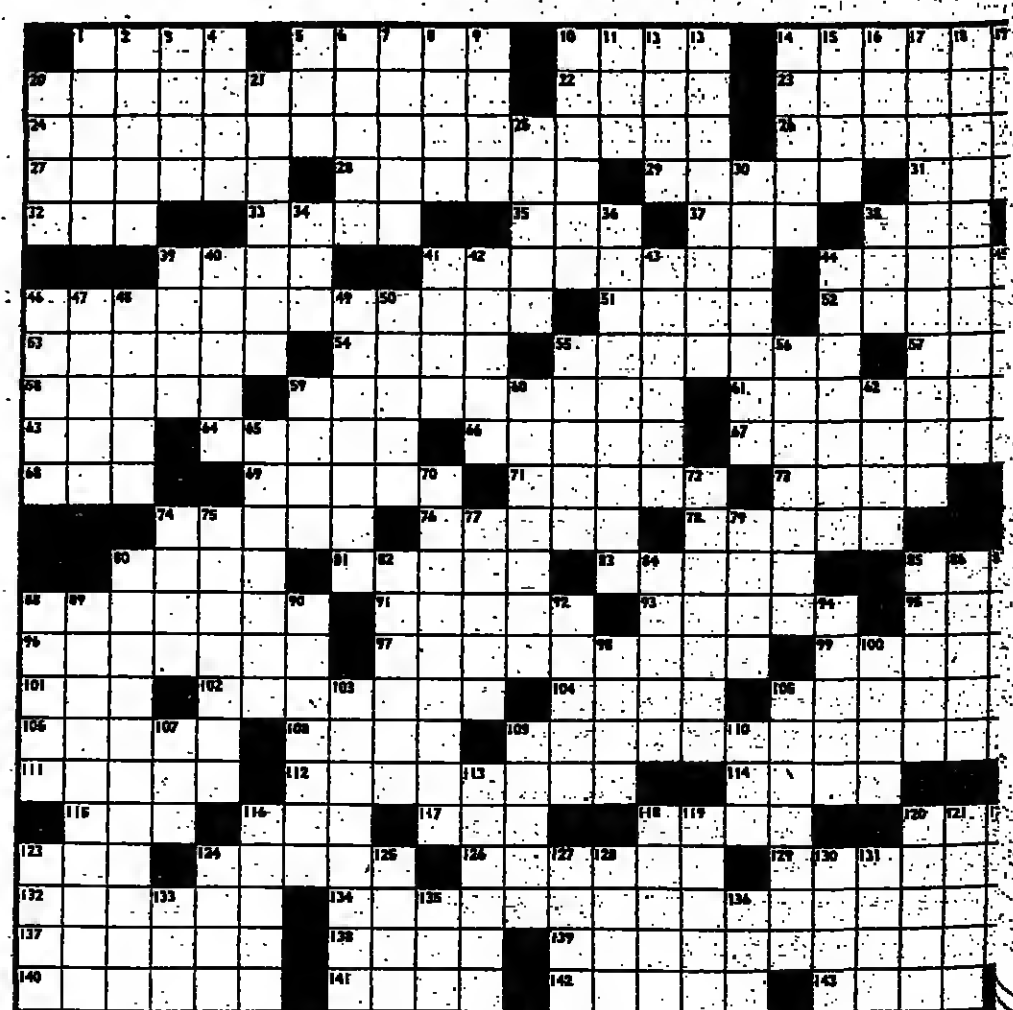
There are several drafts of "A Happy Death" extant, none which Camus intended to put. The grounds, then, on which now appears are forthrightly ed on the first page of the French edition (Volume I of the projected "Cahiers, Albert Camus"). "Simply because when one writes or studies him in detail, one often wishes to know something about him." The implication is that otherwise you will not go out of your way to the book. The American readers, on the other hand, do not have this choice.

In any case, Camus was going to die, and he is certainly "studying in depth," philosophical novelist, he was an especially able philosopher, nor did he possess remarkable powers, yet he spread some place among French classics. An emblematic figure, he seems to have more typically than other writers to have felt shifting currents to which generation was subjected, prewar essays beautifully and a love of life for his own sake. The first two successful, and the plays reflect a strong maintain ideals in the face of cataclysmic events; his last is the consequence of a post-humanistic European's very personal self-examination.

Peter Sourian is author of "Miri" and "The Gate" teaches English at Bard.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORDPLAY—By Herbert Ettenson



- ACROSS**
- 1 Water, in Spanish
 - 5 Actor, after opera
 - 10 Actor Robert
 - 14 Relative
 - 20 Notation on a laundry slip
 - 22 Wings
 - 24 Damage
 - 26 Jesse Owens
 - 28 Theatrical
 - 29 Dog breed
 - 30 Wallied
 - 32 Greek
 - 34 Communes or
 - 37 Appendices or
 - 39 Vegetables
 - 41 East: Ger.
 - 43 Ramones, in anatomy
 - 45 Give
 - 47 Do lawn work
 - 49 Memory of Peru
 - 51 "We"
 - 53 Confines
 - 54 Like corvets
 - 55 Where sectors
 - 56 Provided that
 - 57 Start for
 - 59 Manuscript
 - 61 "The King"
 - 63 Fish-eating
 - 65 Endless
 - 67 Blade-a fess
 - 69 Algebra
 - 71 Take
 - 73 India
 - 75 Margaret
 - 77 Faint
 - 79 Silver of
 - 81 Ar's neighbor
 - 83 F.E. cubes
 - 85 Enslaves
 - 87 Fish
 - 89 Climbing vine
 - 91 Bajaj's comment
 - 93 Phobias
 - 95 Bell, old style
 - 97 Ethnicity
 - 99 Canada
 - 101 Erudite
 - 103 Musical: Abbr.
 - 105 Hard rubber
 - 107 Same
 - 109 Or
 - 111 Wedding words
 - 113 America's region
 - 115 Christmas cloth
 - 117 Kind of
 - 119 Mammal
 - 121 Cat's eye
 - 123 Williams et al.
 - 125 M
 - 127 Plumb, as
 - 129 Clothing
 - 131 Outbreaks
 - 133 Name fish
 - 135 Quartet
 - 137 Without strings
 - 139 Clara
 - 141 Vibrant
 - 143 Greek
 - 145 Part of Chinese name
 - 147 Up-to-date
 - 149 Tissue
 - 151 El
 - 153 "wishes in beauty"
 - 155 Grand
 - 157 Grant of
 - 159 in India
 - 161 Within one's
 - 163 Decorator
 - 165 Summer
 - 167 Acquisition
 - 169 Time spent
 - 171 Published
 - 173 Venial and
 - 175 Original
 - 177 Wh's origin, for example
 - 179 Translating
 - 181 Stand's creator
 - 183 Scottish
 - 185 Confined
 - 187 Lib's
 - 189 quidnunc
- DOWN**
- 2 Tapestry
 - 3 "Whither thou"
 - 4 Swedes and
 - 6 Deed: Fr.
 - 7 Metric measure
 - 8 Item in a vampire movie
 - 9 Canine
 - 10 Prevalent
 - 12 Proximity
 - 13 Macbeth title
- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**
1. GAIL 2. REISHOWS 3. CHIEAP 4. REHABITATE 5. ATTACHING 6. HELIUM 7. GARY 8. NIGHT 9. 65 10. FIGURES 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140.

ملازمه لاجل

Nicklaus, 5 Others Share Lead With 71s

Palmer Shoots 77 In U.S. Open Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., June 16 (UPI)—Back in 1960, after the first round of the U.S. Open, Nicklaus was the only one to shoot a 71. It was the same day after 18 holes over the Pebble Beach course as Nicklaus, Tom Shaw, Jerry Pate, Mason Rudolph, and a former Army sergeant, Orville Moody, joined him in the lead.

The 71 equaled the highest tally for a first-round lead in modern history of the U.S. Open, and although several golfers, including Romero Blanco, had birdie putts on the front side of the 3,519-yard course, they were wrecked before reaching the home green. Blanco had six birdies on the outgoing nine but also had a 7 at the sixth as he went out in 33. Coming back, he needed 41 for a 74 after going out of bounds and hitting a cypress tree for another 7 at the 16th.

The Massengale brothers, Rick and Don, did well. The younger Rick had 73 and Don, now a White Plains, N.Y., club pro and a former Crosby winner, had 72 along with Cesar Sanudo, Player and Cole.

Moody is Mashed

The ruggedness of the course didn't seem to affect Moody, the 1969 U.S. Open champion. He wore a face mask because of an allergy and was 3 under par after six holes. A long walk because of delay at the eighth hole, he reported, broke his pace and he had bogey at the next three holes. Except for three putts at the 17th, he was 2 under par in the home stretch.

Rudolph, the youngest ever to qualify for an open, when he was 16 years old in 1950, encountered a back problem on the back nine. Following a 33, he had four bogeys, but then chipped in for a birdie and ran in a short putt for a birdie 3 at the 15th hole.

Hooked Drive

Nicklaus' worst shot was a hooked drive at the first hole. He salvaged a par there and completed a 35 to the turn, three-putting once. "It was not a bad opening round," he conceded after nine pars on the incoming strip for his 71. "You're usually very cautious at the start of a tournament. I saved a couple of good pars and I played reasonably well."

Zaicky wasn't taking chances but he was putting well and had five birdies and four bogeys on his card. Although others disagreed, he didn't consider the cup placement difficult.

Shaw's was the first sub-par round reported. He is 92nd on the current money list but won the Crosby here last year. He, too, mixed bogey and birdies and hooked his drive badly at the 16th "that almost hit the bushes."

Field Invaded

Some based its protests on a ban of Rangers' supporters at the game. It claimed that the fans were invading the pitch again immediately after the match and were being hit by the police. 100 persons were reported to be injured.

It means that the Rangers will have to forfeit their place in the next season's Cup Winners' Cup.

The club's six-man disciplinary committee, though condemning the behavior of the fans, said they did not have a vote on the matter.

If Dynamo would play the Rangers in the next Cup Winners' Cup, the club's president said.

San A Lesson

SCOW, June 16 (Reuters). Nelson, president of the Scottish Football Association, said he hoped the UEFA ban on the Rangers' supporters would be a lesson to the Scottish football fans.



WHAT'S MY LINE—Lee Trevino looks under the weather as he tries to line up a putt. The defending United States Open champion was released from a hospital on Tuesday.

Outdoor Track Championships

AAU Ousts 3 South Africans After Protest, Walkout Threat

By Neil Amdur

SEATTLE, June 16 (UPI)—Faced with a possible walkout by top U.S. athletes, three South African track and field competitors were asked to withdraw from the 84th annual National Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championships yesterday.

The athletes, all of international caliber, were John Van Reenen, a discus thrower; John Halberstadt, a distance runner; and Peter Kael, a mile.

The withdrawal request was made by Alan Wright, chairman of the AAU's Track and Field Committee, after a one-hour meeting yesterday morning with athletes attending the three-day meet.

The South African athletes refused to withdraw and then were refused permission to take part in the meet.

"It's a policy matter, not a racial matter," Willie Davenport, the 1968 Olympic gold medalist in the mile, said in a dormitory room at the University of Washington. "The AAU rule states that no foreign athletes can compete in our national championships if we can't compete in theirs. No United States amateur track athlete has been to South Africa—black or white."

Prominent Athletes

Davenport was one of a number of prominent athletes who said they would withdraw if the South Africans were allowed to compete. Others included Rod Milburn, the world record-holder in the high hurdles; Capt. Mel Bender and Bobby Turner, sprinters; Vince Matthews, a quarter-mile; Mel Bassett, a quarter-mile; and Harold Connelly, a hammer thrower.

South Africa has been barred from the Olympics because of its apartheid policy, but South African athletes have been competing in invitation meets in the United States this spring and are attending many U.S. colleges.

Halberstadt, a student at Oklahoma State, won the National Collegiate 10,000-meter run several weeks ago in Eugene, Ore. Van Reenen, an NCAA champion while at Washington State, has sought legislative assistance in recent months to become a U.S. citizen in order to qualify for the Olympics.

Most of the athletes protesting the South African entries were blacks. Several black athletes, however, were sympathetic to the South Africans and said they knew that Van Reenen and others did not share the government's view on apartheid and, therefore, should be allowed to compete.

Davenport felt that the South Africans should not be allowed to compete in any AAU-sanctioned meets in the United States. Asked why no protests were made earlier this spring against Van Reenen, Paul Van Zyl, the fine middle-distance runner, and others, Davenport said: "This is really the first time all the athletes have been together in invitation meets. I'm looking for Rodney (Milburn) in my event. I think people should be knowledgeable about what's happening in other events, but just doesn't work out that way."

Randy Matson led the shot-put qualifiers with 57 feet 11 inches; Milburn led the hurdles in 13:51; Jerome Boyer of Kansas State placed the 1,500 meters in 4:22 and Dave Wottle and Mark Wunderfeld made it to the semifinals of the 800-meter run.

Both former middleweight champions were men ready to be taken, and in certain ways, it appears that tomorrow night could be the time for Monzon to be the sacrifice. He will defend his title for the fourth time, against Jean-Claude Bouttier of France in a 15-round bout outdoors before an expected crowd of 35,000 at Coliseum Stadium, in a Paris suburb. Fight time is scheduled for 9:30 p.m.

Hard-Headed Manner

Bouttier, 27, is a speedy young man who will try to use his quickness of hand and foot to play him and run with his slower opponent. He is 5-foot-9 and lean. His style is semi-classical. Monzon's manner is "hard rock." He is methodical and strong and carries power in both muscular, velvety arms which he uses on his reach in Argentine to rope bulls. He is 5-11 and looks like a light-heavyweight.

Monzon is a body puncher, a hooker with his right and left, and he puts together combinations. But his chief asset is his strength, and his ability to take punches, of which he usually takes many. Still, his dark-skinned, Indian-looking face is unmarked. In 89 bouts, he has never been hurt by a punch. "I have never been hurt by a punch," he says tomorrow night's fight—at least on paper—should be exciting because of the contrast. Monzon says he will wear down the Frenchman and win sometime after the 10th round. Bouttier must rely on a decision.

Monzon has not lost since 1964, and has 76 victories, 53 inside the distance, including his last nine bouts. He has three losses, none draws and one no-contest. But tomorrow night will be the first time that he defends his title without an Argentine.

Trevino Cards 74 on 17 Pills And 32 Putts

By Dave Anderson

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., June 16 (UPI)—Sniffing and coughing, Lee Trevino took 32 putts and 17 pills yesterday.

"I shot 74, I should have shot around 85," said the defending United States Open champion after the first round of the 1972 tournament on the Pebble Beach golf course. "I probably should be in a morgue somewhere."

Instead, he's in contention in the Open after having been discharged from an El Paso, Texas, hospital Tuesday following four days of treatment for bronchitis.

"I took 12 pills this morning, antibiotic pills," he disclosed. "In the evening, the doctors got me on something stronger, five more pills—17 for the day. If you see me walking toward Hawaii, you'll know why."

In recalling his 2-over-par round, he occasionally became confused.

"You Mean a Bogey?"

"On the fifth," he said, "I put my second in a bunker, left it in the bunker, then made my putt for a par."

"You mean you made the putt for a bogey," somebody reminded him.

"Yeah," he agreed. "I don't know. I'm lucky I finished the round."

His eyes were glassy and he spoke nasally, often with a sniffle. "It stinks and I had enough," he said.

"But I can get rid of the cough. I can get it right. I didn't have any strength today for the hole. No leg action at all. If my legs are a little weak, I'm dead. I drove the ball super, but I couldn't get an iron in the air."

Rather than practice, the two-time Open champion returned to his room in the Del Monte Lodge on the course grounds.

No Taste

"I'll stay in my room until about an hour and a half before I tee off tomorrow," he said. "I'm eating all right, except that I don't have any taste."

Trevino said his wife "didn't want me to play here. She was afraid for my health. But I told her that I had to play."

He minimized the effect of the new loose sand in the bunkers that has many competitors complaining.

"It doesn't make any difference," he said. "Everybody's got to play the same course. If the U.S. Golf Association thinks this golf course is good enough for its championship, it's good enough for me. I just wish I didn't have pneumonia."

Despite the illness, he spoke of how he might win the Open again. "I might shoot a 66 tomorrow," he said. "And even if I can shoot a 70, 71, 72, you never can tell."

Rubin to Coach 76ers

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (UPI)—Roy Rubin signed a three-year contract yesterday to coach the Philadelphia 76ers of the National Basketball League. Rubin, 45, the athletic director and head basketball coach at Long Island University, the past 11 seasons replaced Jack Ramsky, who resigned at the end of last season.

Pirates Regain 1st In NL East

Bucs Defeat Giants Twice

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—Al Oliver and Bob Robertson each drove in three runs as the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the San Francisco Giants, 9-7, to complete a doubleheader sweep last night after Nelson Briles and Dave Gussel combined on a six-hitter in a 4-1 opening-game victory at Three Rivers Stadium.

The victories swept the Pirates into a half-game lead over the New York Mets in the National League's Eastern Division.

In the second game, Bob Moore got credit for his fifth victory against two losses but he needed relief help from Bob Miller and Ramon Hernandez, who came in after Willie McCovey drove in two runs with a pinch single with two left in the ninth. Hernandez retired Ed Goodson to end the game.

Robertson's two-run single keyed a three-run Pirate rally in the first inning, knocking out starting pitcher Ron Bryant. Robertson had gone 9-for-21 before his three-hits performance.

Oliver, who also had three hits, slammed his fourth homer of the year, a two-run shot in the fifth inning, to give the Pirates a 7-2 lead. One-out singles by Manny Sanguillen, Robertson and Oliver and a sacrifice fly by Jose Pagan had given the Pirates a 5-1 lead in the third.

The Pirates put the game out of reach with a two-run rally in the seventh on Gene Clines' double, a triple by Sanguillen and Robertson's single.

Indians 1, Angels 0

In the American League, Vince Colbert pitched a five-hitter for his first victory of the season and Cleveland scored the only run of the game in the fourth inning on Gene Nields' two-out double to tie California, 1-0, at Anaheim, Calif.

Yankees 2, White Sox 1

Bobby Murcer and Horace Clarke each hit three-run homers as the New York Yankees won five double plays to defeat Chicago, 3-1, at Yankee Stadium.

Braves Trade for Hotter

ATLANTA, June 16 (UPI)—The Atlanta Braves traded pitcher Jim Nash and Gary Nieuwoudt to the Philadelphia Phillies for left-handed relief pitcher Joe Horner and minor-league first baseman Andre Thornton.

Friday

Cubs' Williams Clouts Dodgers

CHICAGO, June 16 (UPI)—Billy Williams hit his fifth home run in the last four games and Burt Hooton shut out the Los Angeles Dodgers on six singles, 4-0, for the Chicago Cubs.

Williams boosted his home-run total to 12 for the season when he homered over the right-field wall, scoring Glenn Beckert ahead of him in the third inning. Jim Hickman opened Chicago's scoring with a bases-empty homer in the second inning.

U.S. Leads Britain, 2-1 Miss Evert Sets Back Miss Wade in Tennis

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 16 (UPI)—With the established U.S. women's tennis stars elsewhere, 17-year-old Chris Evert stepped into the breach and won from Virginia Wade in the key match to pilot the United States to a surprising 2-1 lead over Britain at the end of the first day's play in the Wightman Cup match at the All-England Club.

The little Floridian, ice cool in the clutch, hunted Miss Wade's big serve-and-volley game from base court and in the end, with Miss Wade bravely saving four match points from 1-5 down in the second set, won, 6-4, 6-4, on pure tennis intelligence.

And to cap the afternoon, Miss Evert paired with Patti Hogan to defeat Winnie Shaw and Nellie Truman, recent finalists in the French championships, 7-5, 6-4, with the theatrical Miss Hogan volleying into open courts to clinch it.

Earlier, Joyce Williams of Britain had won from Wendy Overton of Washington, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, with a 13-point burst in the final set that took her to 5-love and then the match.

There are three singles and a doubles tomorrow and with Miss Evert in top form the odds favor the United States to take its 37th victory in the 44th renewal of the competition that started back in 1923.

Tactics and Patience

Unlike the great U.S. names that have preceded her, Miss Evert does not have a big shot. The foundation of her game is based on tactics and patience.

To take Miss Wade at her best today, draw the swing from her serve and outmaneuver and out-think her from deep court, demanded a maturity astonishing in a girl of her age. A week ago, Miss Wade defeated Wimbledon champion Evonne Goolagong at Nottingham, and earlier this year she had won the Australian title.

There is no way to fault her performance. "Tel" was drawn back and forth as if on a string, pulled up to net on the soft shot and then lobbed or passed outright with the Evert double-handed backhand down the line.

What a debut for a youngster on the sacrosanct turf of Wimbledon!

Tomorrow Miss Hogan, an overseas refugee from Jolla, Calif., meets 22-year-old Corina Morawetz, a newcomer to the British side in the opening singles, and then Miss Evert plays Mrs. Williams in what could prove the decisive match.

Miss Overton faces Miss Wade and then Miss Overton and Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego play Miss Wade and Mrs. Williams in the doubles.

Mrs. King Wins Title

BRISTOL, England, June 16 (UPI)—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., won the women's title and Alex Olmedo and South African Bob Hewitt gained the men's final today at the £20,000 Wills lawn tennis tournament.

Hewitt took 88 minutes to beat Clark Graebner of New York City, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the semifinals.

Olmedo, a 36-year-old from Encinitas, Calif., who won the Wimbledon singles title in 1959, beat France's Francois Jauffret, 6-4, 9-6, in 67 minutes.

Olmedo, who spained the thumb on his right hand in a fall while making the winning shot, had it strapped up and said he would play in tomorrow's final.

Mrs. King demolished Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 6-2.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Detroit 22 22 .500 —

Baltimore 22 22 .500 —

Cleveland 22 22 .500 —

Boston 21 23 .476 1 1/2

New York 21 23 .476 1 1/2

Milwaukee 16 32 .333 11

Western Division

Oakland 33 17 .660 —

Los Angeles 31 20 .608 2 1/2

Minnesota 21 23 .476 1 1/2

California 22 22 .500 —

Kansas City 22 22 .500 —

Texas 20 24 .455 11 1/2

Thursday's Results

Kansas City 13, Boston 6.

New York 6, Chicago 1.

The Scoreboard

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Detroit 22 22 .500 —

Baltimore 22 22 .500 —

Cleveland 22 22 .500 —

Boston 21 23 .476 1 1/2

New York 21 23 .476 1 1/2

Milwaukee 16 32 .333 11

Western Division

Oakland 33 17 .660 —

Los Angeles 31 20 .608 2 1/2

Minnesota 21 23 .476 1 1/2

California 22 22 .500 —

Kansas City 22 22 .500 —

Texas 20 24 .455 11 1/2

Friday's Games

Chicago 4, Los Angeles 6.

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.

Montreal 4, Atlanta 3.

New York 4, Cincinnati 1.

San Francisco 4, St. Paul 1.

San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 1.

Monzon Defends World Title Against Bouttier

Middleweights to Fight In 15-Rounder at Paris

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 16 (UPI)—For a man who has become rich and famous by brutalizing people, Carlos Monzon has led a well-proTECTED life. Maybe that's why he has become rich and famous.

The middleweight champion of the world has been nurtured by home-made referees; he has been looked after carefully by "well-meaning" promoters and has been given this honor of slaughtering name boxers well past their best day; i.e., Emilio Griffith and Nino Benvenuti.

Both former middleweight champions were men ready to be taken, and in certain ways, it appears that tomorrow night could be the time for Monzon to be the sacrifice. He will defend his title for the fourth time, against Jean-Claude Bouttier of France in a 15-round bout outdoors before an expected crowd of 35,000 at Coliseum Stadium, in a Paris suburb. Fight time is scheduled for 9:30 p.m.

Hard-Headed Manner

Bouttier, 27, is a speedy young man who will try to use his quickness of hand and foot to play him and run with his slower opponent. He is 5-foot-9 and lean. His style is semi-classical. Monzon's manner is "hard rock." He is methodical and strong and carries power in both muscular, velvety arms which he uses on his reach in Argentine to rope bulls. He is 5-11 and looks like a light-heavyweight.

Monzon is a body puncher, a hooker with his right and left, and he puts together combinations. But his chief asset is his strength, and his ability to take punches, of which he usually takes many. Still, his dark-skinned, Indian-looking face is unmarked. In 89 bouts, he has never been hurt by a punch. "I have never been hurt by a punch," he says tomorrow night's fight—at least on paper—should be exciting because of the contrast. Monzon says he will wear down the Frenchman and win sometime after the 10th round. Bouttier must rely on a decision.

Monzon has not lost since 1964, and has 76 victories, 53 inside the distance, including his last nine bouts. He has three losses, none draws and one no-contest. But tomorrow night will be the first time that he defends his title without an Argentine.



PLENTY OF HEART—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon undergoes pre-fight cardiograph. He fights France's Jean-Claude Bouttier.

the referee in the ring. When he defended the crown in Monte Carlo last year against Benvenuti, from whom he won the title in Rome the year before, Monzon brought over his fellow landman. When Benvenuti corner threw in the sponge in the third round with the Italian still well on his feet, the referee, who could have kicked out the sponge, accepted it.

Griffith fought for the crown last September in Buenos Aires and the referee halted the bout in the 14th round.

Monzon then returned to Rome. Story has it that he fights often now for an Italian promoter, Rodolfo Sabatini, because it was Sabatini who gave him the chance at the over-the-hill Benvenuti. (Sabatini reportedly is co-promoting tomorrow's bout.)

Monzon stopped Denny Moyer of the United States in the fifth round when the referee halted the bout with both men slugging away. Monzon probably didn't need help, but being safe never hurts.

After the Farc

When the Moyer farce was over, Paris matchmaker Charles Michiels spoke to the champion about fighting Bouttier. Monzon

said that he would only sign the contract if it had a stipulation about having an Argentine referee. "What's he—crazy," said Michiels. "There'll be a German referee in the ring tomorrow. Also scoring the fight on a 10-point-must system, will be two judges. Neither one will be Argentine. Nor French."

Bouttier does not think he will need help. When he was warned, "Monzon is a bad man (in the ring)," he said, "I am also bad, when you go into the ring, you lose your smile."

Ineligible Brute

Bouttier respects Monzon for his brute force, but says, "Monzon is not a super champion. He is not a boxer, a puncher like (Jose) Napoles (the world welterweight champion). He does not have elegance."

But he does have—at least until tomorrow—the middleweight title. Monzon, though, need not be disconsolate if he loses. He and his entourage will still collect \$125,000. Bouttier's guarantee is not known. And a headline in a French paper quoted Bouttier as saying: "If I win, I will give him a return bout in Rome." And whose pocketbook can that hurt?

Badrutt's PALACE HOTEL

Relax and build up your energy in the clear and healthy mountain air of sunny

St. Moritz

Only recital by Claude

ARRAU

Mount, Bach, Schumann

BEST FILM • BEST DIRECTOR

STANLEY KUBRICK'S

LOCKWORK

CHAMP

From Warner Bros.

GAUMONT CHAMPS-ELYSEES S.V.

It is best to see the film from the beginning. 2:30, 5:02, 7:34, 10:06 p.m.

Saturday late night showing starts at 12:30.

